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### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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#### English Papers.

*London, Friday Evening, May 10, 1822.*—The favourable opinion we have all along expressed of the new and rising republic of COLOMBIA, receives fresh corroborations every day. Young as that state is, and arduous as has been the struggle through which she has come, it is pleasant to observe her advertising the paying off of a great portion of her debts with interest at so early a day as the 1st of July.—When will the old states of Europe, which are hesitating, or at least delaying to give the hand of fraternization to Colombia, thus follow her example?

*Annuitants.*—It seems to have escaped the notice of all, that the arrangement for the payment of ANNUITANTS or PENSIONERS opens a door for an immense deception in public accounts. Ministers began by separating the expenditure into active service and dead weight; and the dead weight was estimated at five millions a-year, for half-pay and pensions. This division gave room for the deception to which we allude. The next step is to convert the dead weight of annuities determinable by the deaths of the annuitants, into rents terminating, not on any certain event, but at a certain time or times, and a table is made for that purpose. The contractors will therefore have certain sums to pay and receive, without any connection with the real expenditure. Thus, if the whole of the annuitants were to die in the year, the payments would be the same; and if they live beyond the usual period of probabilities, the payments will be still the same. This is the basis or ground work of the plan. Now it so happens, that a great portion of those annuitants who constitute the dead weight are on half pay and, except the very aged or disabled, may be transferred from the dead weight list to the active service list. In the ordinary course of matters, this would be a saving to the public, but not so now. The dead weight is fixed, and will not be diminished to the public, though the actual disbursements may be reduced one-third or more. Lord Londonderry gave the Chancellor of the Exchequer credit for "gigantic" plans of finance for saving money; but if the gigantiness or magnitude of plans is the circumstance in which their merit consists, here is one of sufficient magnitude to attract the attention of all the guardians of the public purse. It may put a million a year or more into the hands of Ministers, over which Parliament will have no controul, unless the matter is taken up in time, and a clause introduced into the Bill respecting the dead weight, compelling Ministers to produce every year an account of the sums actually paid, and making any surplus be paid over to the Sinking Fund. We hope this will be noticed in time; for hitherto the circumstance seems to have escaped observation.—*True Briton.*

*Catholic Question.*—While Ministers give out that they leave their adherents unbiassed on the Catholic Question, they instruct their whippers-in to bring up every individual under the influence of the Treasury to oppose the measures for extending the benefits of the Constitution to our Catholic fellow-subjects. Tuesday night the whippers-in were particularly active in their discreditable occupation. Every conceivable effort was employed to induce the adherents of Ministers to oppose Mr. Canning. The public may form some idea of the influence exerted, from the fact that two "honorable Members," under the controul of the

Treasury, were brought down to the House, to divide against Mr. Canning's motion, a few hours after their Sister had expired!—*Traveller.*

*Catholic Peers.*—There was a Meeting at the Old Ship on the 9th of May, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament, against the measure brought forward by Mr. Canning, to render Roman Catholic Peers eligible to take their seats in Parliament. Several Resolutions were unanimously passed, the Petition having been read and approved; and which Petition now lies open for signatures, at the Tavern mentioned. Another Meeting at the above House, will take place in a day or two, upon the subject of the distress in Ireland, and having an object to contribute to the amelioration of the condition of the suffering people.

*Columbia.*—The name of Mr. Zea, formerly President of the Congress of Venezuela, late vice-president of that State, and now Minister Plenipotentiary of Columbia, has of late been often mentioned in all the public papers. It may not be known to some of our readers that this Minister is not merely distinguished as a profound politician, in consequence of which he was urged by Bonaparte to accept the office of Prefect of Malaga in Spain, but that he possesses extensive knowledge in the sciences, and has in modern times no rival in eloquence. As a politician, he has contributed with his counsels as much, if not more than any man to the establishment of Columbia as a free and independent State; as a philosopher, he has been taunted by some superficial French writers for his devotion to science; and of his eloquence we need only give the following specimen, from a speech, the whole of which we shall insert to-morrow or Monday.

*Speech of the President of the Congress, Don Francisco Antonio Zea, at the Installation in Angostura, the 15th day February, 1819.*

"All nations and all empires were in their infancy weak and little, like man himself, to whom they owe their institution. Those great cities, which even now awe the imagination—Memphis, Palmyra, Thebes, Alexandria, Tyre, even the capital of Belus and Semiramis, and thou likewise, proud Rome, mistress of the earth, wert in thy beginning nothing else than a poor and miserable village. It was not in the Capitol, nor in the palaces of Agrippa and of Trajan—it was in a mean hut, under a roof of straw, simply clad, that Romulus planned the capital of the world, and laid the foundations of his immense empire. Nothing there shone but his genius: nothing there was great but himself. It is not by the pomp, nor by the magnificence of our installation, but by the immense resources which nature has proportioned out to us, and by the immense plans which you may conceive in order to profit from them, that the future greatness and power of our Republic must be calculated."

But our translation does no justice to this, which in Spanish is as follows:—

Todas las Naciones y todos los Imperios fueron en su infancia debiles y pequenos, como el hombre mismo a quien deben su institucion.—Estas grandes Ciudades que todavia asombran la imaginacion. Menfis, Palmira, Tebas, Alexandria, Tyro, la Capital mismo de Belo y de Semiramis, y tu tambien soberbia Roma, Senora de la tierra, no fuiste en tus principios otra cosa que una mezquina y miserable aldea. No era en el Capitolio, no en los palacios de Agripa, y de Trajano; era en una humilde choza,

bajo un techo pazerro, que Romulo, sencillamente vestido, trazaba la Capital del Mundo y ponía los fundamentos de su inmenso Imperio. Nada brillaba allí sino su genio: nada había de grande sino el mismo. No es por el aporato ni la magnificencia de nuestra instalación; sino por los inmensos medios que la Naturaleza nos ha proporcionado y por los inmensos planes que vosotros concebierais para aprovecharlos, que debiera calcularse la grandeza y el poder futuro de nuestra Republica.—*True Briton.*

*Honorable House.*—The Editor of the TAUNTON COURIER has made one of the most dextrous attacks on the "Honorable House" and the Somerset Magistrates, we have seen for a long while. With a miraculous gravity and repose, he observes, speaking of the conduct of the latter in regard to the Ilchester villanies, "the misrepresentations must be effectually dissipated which have so long prevailed on this topic, against which no sufficient antidote could have been found short of that which has been supplied"—(pray mark, good reader!)—"by the recent division;"—meaning the late Parliamentary division!—So we now see, that in the opinion of this Syphax of an Editor, the Somerset Magistracy, as *Dogberry* says, would have been "condemned into everlasting redemption," but for this House of Commons majority.—very good! "O the father! how he holds his countenance!"

*Irish Peasantry.*—It is with heartfelt pleasure we are able to announce that several banking-houses have opened books of subscription for the distressed Irish peasantry, and that we have seen in the list of donors several munificent subscriptions towards supporting so laudable an undertaking, amongst whom Lord MILTON stands prominent.—*From a Correspondent.*

*Signor Ambrogetti.*—We regret to observe, that the English public are about to lose that highly gifted actor and singer Signor AMBROGETTI. He takes his farewell by a benefit concert to-morrow evening at the Marchioness of SALISBURY'S; and the entertainment he has provided is no less calculated to evince his excellent taste in music than his unrivalled performance of certain combinations of singing and acting. If any disagreement with the Opera House is the cause of his departure, we can hardly persuade ourselves, considering his great and various powers, and recollecting the equal truth and excellence with which he could play *Don Giovanni* or the mad *Father in Agnes*,—that we shall in vain long to welcome him back again.

*Ireland.*—Writing of Ireland in 1798, Mr. Grattan observes, "In order to judge of the cruelties committed on the lower orders, we should suppose the same committed on those in the higher rank of life. Let us suppose a Lord Lieutenant picketted; Lords of the Council put to the torture; Members of the two Houses sent to the Fleet; their children hung up to extort confession; their daughters ravished—and a bill of indemnity passed for the perpetrators of all this! What would be his Majesty's feelings on such an occasion? Exactly such as are now the feelings of his Irish subjects."—"His Majesty's soldiers have practised on the Irish what would disgrace a savage: his Irish subjects have been put to the torture"—(at whose instigation, my Lord Londonderry?)—"and we add, the Irish may be tortured, but they will not be enslaved. His Majesty's Ministers complain of assassinations: his subjects complain of assassinations: we are ready to enter into the history of blood; and for every drop which his Ministers can charge to the account of his people, we can charge to their account a deluge: we can add violations of women, with circumstances of barbarity, at which the modesty of human nature shrinks."

*Prison Discipline.*—The following recorded opinion will be read with satisfaction, and we trust will have its due weight:—"House of Correction, Coldbath Fields, April 23.—It is the opinion of the Grand Jury, who have this day inspected the prison, that it is in every respect, in point of cleanliness, and in regard to attention and civility on the part of the Officers there, as worthy of the highest admiration and praise—but the Grand Jury respectfully submit that the general allowance—viz. one pound of bread and one pint of gruel per day for each prisoner, is scarcely sufficient for human subsistence."

*Grand Project.*—"The agricultural Report is accused of shunning, or trying to mask, the real question, viz.—What would be the effect of a reduction of taxes on the farmers the consumers of this realm?"

"We answer, and pledge ourselves to the proof—*absolute ruin.* Every shilling which is now raised by taxes, enables individuals to consume agricultural produce. The soldiers, sailors, and others in the employment of Government, consume corn, and are only enabled to do so by the taxes. Take away the taxes, they can consume no longer: they are out of the market; they must starve, or live on the parish allowance."

"The money will remain in the hands of Tax-payers—Tax-payers will drink more wine, will have more luxuries—but they will not consume a tithe of the corn the individuals discharged by Government must cease to consume."

"If it can be proved that Taxes diminish consumption—something may be made of the argument. We assert, that they only change consumption; and we add, that change is unfavourable to the Agriculturist; it has almost ruined him as it is, and if the present discussions do not take a different turn, that ruin will be complete."

So says THE COURIER; and, as we are always happy to be able to coincide with him, we take this opportunity of throwing out a suggestion, of which he will no doubt gladly avail himself. He thinks, as we have too much corn, all we have to do is to continue taking from the *tax payers*, in order to have wherewithal to increase consumption.—His great want is, want of mouths, and fortunately they are to be had.—In the Counties of Cork, Limerick, &c. there are numbers of capacious mouths connected with the most excellent digestive organs, ready for the consumption of food in almost any quantity. We are astonished at THE COURIER'S dereliction of principle in not urging Ministers to impose an additional five or six millions on the *tax payers* here, to feed the hungry mouths of the South of Ireland; a measure which would not only relieve our distressed farmers, but in all probability put an end at once to the reign of Captain Rock.—*Morning Chronicle.*

*Gross Misconduct.*—An inquisition was held on Tuesday on *Lucy Jackson*, an unfortunate woman, whose body was taken out of the Regent's Canal on Sunday morning. The deceased was seen between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, excessively intoxicated. She walked towards the bridge; shortly after a plunge was heard, and the deceased was seen struggling in the water. She was taken out soon after, and conveyed to the nearest public-house, which was the Windsor Castle. The landlord was up; the watchman (Inwood) and several other persons, asked him for God's sake to admit the woman to save her life. She was then warm. The landlord said, he would not take in his own sister, or any other person. He then shut down his window. Witness doubted whether the woman had been under water.—Mr. Brookes, surgeon—Saw the woman lying in front of the public-house; the body was warm. If she had been admitted into the house immediately, and apparatus had been used, life might have been saved. The jury returned a verdict "Found drowned." The Coroner said, he wished it to be understood as a general principle, that publicans were legally bound to admit into their houses persons in extremity, who cannot otherwise be provided for. If the surgeon's evidence had gone farther, the facts might have warranted a criminal charge against the landlord; but in the absence of stronger testimony, he thought the case amounted to a misdemeanour; which offence, as well as the consideration whether the license should be continued to be individual, were fit to be referred to the Magistrate.—[We hope the wretch will meet with due punishment.]

A married female of this city abandoned her home about two months since, nor returned till the afternoon of Thursday last. The husband refused her admission. She entreated—he expostulated—she menaced to drown herself—he affected to consider it the best cure for her faithlessness. This continued till near eight in the evening, when she directed her steps towards the New Walk.



He followed, and came up with her near the iron gate. Fresh exposure—renewed menaces. Finally she made a run, and sprang into the river. The husband pursued her nearly beyond his depth, but in vain, the flood carried her into the middle of the stream. At this crisis, Capt. Jefferson unmoored the boat, and as she was sinking succeeded in catching her by the hair, and bringing her to shore. Mr. Brown was immediately sent for, and succeeded in restoring the unfortunate woman. The husband has again taken her to his home, and she evinces all that remorse and sense of misconduct which guarantee a cure for infidelity. Capt. Jefferson, who snatched the penitent from a watery grave, is the same gentleman who previously rescued three persons, whom he had witnessed in the act of drowning; and yet his own son was lost overboard from his vessel in a late voyage from York to London.—*York Paper.*

We extract the following from a provincial Paper—"Wanted—A footman and housemaid, who can neither write, nor read writing. The advertiser is induced to make this application through a newspaper, as he has not been able to meet with such qualifications; and having suffered much inconvenience from his letters, notes, and papers being inspected by his servants; afterwards becoming the conversation of the servants' hall, and, in course, the whole village. None need apply that has ever been at a writing-school."

*Emigrati m.*—The DUMFRIES COURIER mentions the departure of two vessels with emigrants for America, from that place, on Sunday and Wednesday week; and observes, "In the present groupe of 263 souls, there are very few tradesmen; by far the greater number have been bred as farmers and farm servants, and some of them possess considerable property.—One economical veteran, who wears "a sack scarcely gude enough for a linseed bag," carries out with him 1,200*l.* in sovereigns; and there are numbers that can muster 50*l.* 60*l.* 70*l.* and 100*l.* sterling."

Two law students, of Paris, fought a duel in the Bois de Boulogne, on Tuesday week, which proved fatal to one of the seconds! They drew lots, as is the custom in France, for the first fire. The one to whom fortune proved favourable fired in the air. His opponent fired on one side, and unfortunately killed one of the seconds. Alarmed at this lamentable accident, the young man fled, and has not since been heard of.—*Examiner*, May 5.

*Paris*, May 7.—The Prince and Princess of Denmark took leave of the King and Royal Family yesterday. They set out this morning for London, where they remain for two months.

Yesterday the Merchants of the chief Paris Houses, to the number of 125, gave a Fete at the Jardin Beaujon, to M. Zca, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia.

*Serlin*, April 18.—Accounts from Seres and Salonica of the 3d. state, that the intelligence of the defeat of the Turks by sea and land in the Morea, had caused the breaking out of an insurrection in a part of Macedonia and throughout Thessaly, and which has already extended nearly to Veria. Ten Greek vessels have conveyed to Platamoni, near Olympus, arms and ammunition for the inhabitants, who have assembled at Ulyssus, and are advancing to Veria. The Pasha of Salonica met them at St. Catherine's, but he was repulsed with some loss, and the Bey of Seres was killed. In consequence of this event, the communication between Chourschid Pasha and Salonica is cut off; and as this chief is attacked on all sides by the Suliotes and the Albanians, he is placed in an extremely critical situation.

The first Russian army is marching towards the Pruth, the Polish army towards the Daicster, and the Imperial Guards are advancing upon Warsaw.

*Vienna*, April 25.—The Government has received, it is said, positive advices that the Reis Effendi has declared to M. de Lutzow and to Lord Strangford, that he had no further answer to give to them respecting the contents of their Note of the 10th March, and that the Porte would fully persist in its Resolution of the 28th of February, such as it had been previously communicated. The public funds have again given way to-day.

M. de Lutzow is said to be very much discontented with the conduct of the Reis Effendi respecting him. Austria will be obliged to make common cause with Russia.

*Leghorn*, April 20.—We have received several letters from the Ionian Isles and Albania, to the 15th of March. According to them Chourschid could no longer think of attempting an expedition in the Morea. Ulysses had obtained a victory at Molos, in Thessaly, and the Euboea was almost entirely in the power of the Greeks.

*Odessa*, April 8.—We have accounts from Constantinople up to the 3d of this month; they describe every thing as looking like war, but no considerable excesses are mentioned. According to several accounts, the Island of Scio, one of the most considerable in the Archipelago, which has hitherto been regarded by the other Greeks, as inclined to the Turks, hoisted the standard of the Cross on the 22d of March. The Captain Pasha had not yet sailed from Constantinople with the great fleet, but that event was thought to be near at hand. Some troops had been lately sent back to Asia, whence it is inferred that the contest with the Persians is serious. It cannot be denied, that in time this war may prove dangerous to the Porte.—*True Briton.*

*French Traveller.*—A French traveller lately ventured to the summit of a glacier in the Canton of Glerus, which is 8925 feet high and covered with eternal ice. Before he reached the top, a glance into the immense abyss so affected the novice in climbing mountains, that he declared to the guide he was unable to move either backwards or forwards. All persuasion was fruitless; he burst into tears, exclaimed he should be straved to death, took out his pocket-book and wrote his last will, which he committed to the guide with the necessary directions how and where to deliver it. Happily the latter succeeded in procuring assistance; but it was only by employing violence that they were able to force back into the world the adventurer who had achieved so whimsical and yet so distressing a dilemma.

*Norfolk Assizes.*—In a trial at the Norfolk Assizes, some days ago, Dr. Locke v. the Bishop of Norwich, somewhat more of the manner in which the commerce in Church Livings is carried on was revealed, than the uninitiated ought perhaps to know. One of the witnesses told the Rev. Dr. Locke, "he thought his bargain with the Rev. Mr. Royle the same as the purchase of a horse; but he replied, that it was the common practice of the clergy."—What! as notorious as seat selling in a certain Assembly! However, the acts of *simony* were established. Simony is no doubt an appropriate word, when it is known that church livings are regularly disposed of like every other description of property. We should be glad to know, how it is possible, as long as human nature is what it is, by any legislation to prevent such a traffic, in cases where Livings afford a handsome residue after paying an individual to do the drudgery? In this case, eight acres of land, a house and a barn; sold for 12,500*l.* and the Living went, of course, for nothing. It would have been all very well if so many witnesses had not been privy to the transaction.—*Morning Chronicle.*

*Astronomical Lectures.*—Mr. Goodacre has obtained much just applause by his Astronomical Lectures in the city, concluded on Friday, in which, in a clear sonorous voice, he explained the various phenomena of the fixed stars, the rotatory movements of the planets, the sublime movements of the comet, that occasional visitor of the earth's annual path, which in the opinion of the ignorant,

"From his horrid hair shakes pestilence and war," but to the reflecting is a source of grand speculation. These and other sublime objects of contemplation he rendered doubly interesting by numerous diagrams and costly machines. The exhibition of these, with his explanatory statement of all the leading features of this entire course, cannot fail, from his evident mastery of his noble subject, and his perspicuous explanations, to render a last lecture to-morrow evening, a visual and intellectual feast.

**Duel in High Life:****DUEL BETWEEN THE DUKES OF BEDFORD AND BUCKINGHAM.**

The *Courier* of Thursday published the following statement:—“We are authorized to state, that a meeting took place this morning between the Dukes of Bedford and Buckingham, accompanied by Lord Lynedoch and Sir W. Williams Wynn, in consequence of words issued by the former at the Bedford County Meeting. Both parties fired together at the distance of twelve paces, on a word given, but without effect; when the Duke of Buckingham, observing that the Duke of Bedford fired into the air, advanced to his Grace, and remarking that for that reason the thing could go no further, said, ‘My Lord Duke, you are the last man I wish to quarrel with; but you must be aware that a public man’s life is not worth preserving unless with honour.’ Upon which the Duke of Bedford declared, ‘Upon his honour, that he meant no personal offence to the Duke of Buckingham, nor to impute to him any bad or corrupt motive whatever.’ The parties then shook hands, and the whole business was terminated most satisfactorily.

The *Traveller* says, “This statement of the *Courier* suppresses many of the facts. The report credited in the upper circles is, that the Grenvilles, smarting under the censure expressed both in and out of Parliament, held a council of the family, in order to deliberate on the means of putting a stop to the severe allusions which their public conduct had called forth. It is supposed that, at this Council, it was determined that the Duke of Buckingham, as head of the family, should demand of the Duke of Bedford an explanation of the language employed by the latter at the Bedford County Meeting. What the Duke of Bedford said at this Meeting, in allusion to the Grenvilles was as follows:—

“He would now advert to another transaction, which he was almost ashamed to mention—he alluded to a great borough proprietor, now a Noble Duke, whose services, and the services of whose adherents in Parliament, had been purchased by Government, by conferring high offices on those adherents. It was an odious task to mention these circumstances, but he introduced them for the purpose of asking whether, if a Reform had been effected, such transaction could possible happen? The Noble Duke’s Family and connection were, of course, sent back to their constituents, when they accepted of place; because, when a Member of the House took office, he must return to his constituents, to know whether they would re-elect him. But how were the individuals in question sent back? they were not sent back to the people of England?—they were not sent back those whose who were free to choose or to reject them—no, they were sent back to the borough proprietor—to their own patron, to the person who had engaged in the corrupt traffic—who had, in fact, made the bargain with Ministers. He would again ask, could such a circumstance possibly occur, if a Reform were effected in the Commons House?”

The Duke of Buckingham addressed a letter to the Duke of Bedford, demanding whether this language was used in allusion to him? The Duke of Bedford answered that it was, and that he stated the facts because he believed them to be true. A challenge was sent and accepted—the parties met and fired—the Duke of Bedford in the air.—This, we believe, is a correct version of the affair. The conduct of the Duke of Bedford was worthy of the head of the House of Russell. At a County Meeting, held for the purpose of petitioning for Reform, he publicly avowed his disapprobation of a scandalous instance of Parliamentary corruption; when the party implicated thought proper to make public animadversions upon public conduct the ground of private hostility, the Duke of Bedford reiterated his conviction of the truth of the facts he had stated, and went to the field—not to aim at the life of a man with whom he had no private quarrel, and against whom he bore no personal malice, but to obey even an ultra call of honour. The only censure which can be passed upon the Duke of Bedford is, that he too rashly exposed a life so valuable to the country.—What shall we say of the Duke of Buckingham? Had the Duke of Bedford, after the manner of the contributors to the infamous *Bulls and Beacons* of the Ministerial Press, attacked the Duke of Buckingham’s private life and female connections, then would the Duke of Buckingham, like Mr. Stuart, have been justified in demanding personal satisfaction of the slanderer. But the Duke of Bedford, as it was his right—nay, as it was his duty to do, publicly animadverted upon public acts. “He nothing exaggerated nor aught set down in malice.” The facts which he alluded to were notorious and on record. It was, therefore, to say the very least of it, irrational in the Duke of Buckingham to seek to wash out the stain of political corruption in the blood of a private quarrel. “The galled jade will vince.” The Grenvilles would be as destitute of feeling as of principle did they not writhe under the lash of obloquy to which they have exposed themselves. They are in a state of desperation, and seem prepared to run a mock against all who disapprove political apostacy, and Parliamentary corruption.”

The duel took place in Kensington-gardens, at a retired spot previously fixed on. The Duke of Bedford left St. James’s square, at half

past seven o’clock on Thursday morning, accompanied by Lord Lynedoch, and drove directly to Kensington-gardens, where the Duke of Buckingham arrived about the same time, attended by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn.

**Law Report.**

THE HON. AUGUSTUS STANHOPE V. JANE BALDWIN, FALSELY CALLING HERSELF THE HON. MRS. STANHOPE.

This was a suit of nullity of marriage instituted by the Hon. Augustus Stanhope (youngest son of the Earl of Harrington) against Jane Baldwin, on the ground of fraudulent concealment of Christian names; he being then a minor under 21, and wanting the consent of his natural guardian.

Of the female party in the cause it was alleged very little could be known, either of her family or situation in life, further than her being 15 or 16 years older than the husband, and living in fashionable style in the neighbourhood of Cavendish-square, by the name of Mrs. Goswell; and latterly in a cottage at Fulham-green, by the name of the Hon. Mrs. Stanhope. There did not appear any previous courtship prior to their coming, in company together, unattended, in a one-horse chaise, to the house of Mr. Franklin in the Hampstead-road, to take lodgings. They continued to live together, having separate sleeping-rooms, until banns were published at the parish church of Hampstead. On the day after Mr. Stanhope came to lodge there, he requested Mr. Franklin to publish the banns, and for that purpose gave him the names “Edward Stanhope and Jane Baldwin.” Franklin did not know who the parties were, until accidentally perceiving on a portmanteau the name of the “Honourable Augustus Stanhope,” he asked the gentleman if the marriage was agreeable to his family; but to this he received no answer. Mr. Franklin was afterwards enjoined secrecy. On delivering the banns for publication, Franklin added to the name, of his own accord, the designation of “bachelor” and “spinster.” On the ceremony taking place Mr. Stanhope disguised himself in an old great coat, having the appearance of a groom; and the lady dressed as a maid-servant. The clerk who performed the ceremony felt considerable interest in their appearance; and on inquiring if they had any parents, the answer was, “None living.” They afterwards lived at the house of Mr. Franklin until Mr. Stanhope went to France as an officer in the dragoons, and as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Lord Combermere. He went subsequently to Sweden, and, it appeared, has remained abroad, with the exception of a few months’ intervention, ever since.

The marriage it appeared, took place in April 1813, and the suit commenced in 1819.

Sir. C. Robinson observed, that all the question in this case resolved itself to this—whether a sufficient description of the party had been given by which that party might be identified. Then it comes to this consideration—what is the real name of the party? Now, the name of baptism in this case had been proved was that of “Augustus Henry Edward Stanhope.” Lord Harrington said that his son was known by the name of “Augustus” only, and the friends of the family, and all present, knew him only by the said single Christian name of “Augustus,” to the exclusion of “Henry and Edward,” which appeared to have been entirely unused; and the Earl has sworn further, that he had for many years forgotten the said names. This was likewise sworn by several members of the family. The learned Judge observed, this was strong evidence. It further appeared, that “Henry” was the name of one brother of this party, and “Edward” the name of the other brother. Therefore, with regard to the name of “Edward,” if any person had been in church when the banns were published, he would have concluded that the name of “Edward” related to another son of the Earl of Harrington, who was a major, and consequently not subject to any interruption under the Marriage Act; and the same with respect to “Henry.” Although that of Edward was a baptized name of this party, still it could not be considered a correct designation in respect of identity; and if not a correct publication of banns within the meaning of the Marriage Act, then, in point of law, this was no marriage at all. The Court held, that though a name used for the purpose of publication may be part of the true name, still it was not sufficient to satisfy the policy of the law, as to the validity of the marriage; and therefore pronounced sentence of nullity; subject to appeal.

A young man in Methven lately paid his addresses to a young damsel of the same place. After the banns of marriage had been proclaimed, the maiden thought proper to draw back. In consequence, he raised an action against her before the Sheriff; but the case having been subsequently submitted to arbitration, it was decided that the maid should pay 20l. sterling of damages for her fickleness. On hearing the decision, she offered to perform her original promise; but the swain indignantly refused her offer.—*Dundee Advertiser*.



# MISCELLANEOUS.

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## Parties and Opinions.

We entered last week into some observations upon the general characteristics of the "triumphant Tories and desponding Whigs" of the age in which we live. Our present purpose it to attempt a similar sketch of the parties which have sprung more directly out of the great body of the people—the mob, as the courtly scribes denominate them. We are aware, that with our known sentiments, the task is somewhat critical; but conscious of intending truth, we will endeavour to do our duty under all consequences.

If we attend to the convictions which are fermenting in general society, we shall find that, however variously modified by situation and circumstance, they all arise out of one general conclusion. Thus we admit frankly, and at once, that the Spanish and Portuguese regulators of royal authority—the Neapolitan and Piedmontese rebels (they have not succeeded)—the South American patriots (they have succeeded); and the English reformers, or if it must be so—radicals, are all of the same school—all think that they may be better governed than they have been; and that to be better governed they must have some small voice in the arrangement of their own affairs. Their opponents maintain the exact reverse; and upon these simple propositions issue may be joined, for we cannot condescend to amuse the readers of the EXAMINER with the mere garnish of the controversy; such as the existence of a thirst for blood, anarchy, and rapine, among all men who desire to amend their institutions; the right divine to govern wrong, and similar babble of the priestly and ultra school; nor yet to entertain them with the mass of shallow and ignorant invective which not unfrequently clouds and disfigures the unsophisticated common sense of the Liberals. These for the present may pair off, and leave us at liberty to attend to the real state of the question, which amounts to neither more nor less than what we have stated.—Can people be more wisely and humanely governed than they are?—and if they can be better governed, must it not be by the adoption of a system which gives them a voice in their own management? These are the points affirmed and denied, and, stripped of all sophistry, imposition, and verbiage, herein consists the entire controversy.

In alluding to the foreign efforts in favour of freedom and the just rights of mankind, we shall be very brief, because we have found out that we have great need of all our space for the remarks we wish to make upon our own, the features of which are somewhat different. In countries which have been closely and despotically governed, the question meets us very simply. Ought any society of rational beings to endure French Bastilles, Lettres de Cachet, or Pompadour government, when they can put them down or prevent them?—Ought the Inquisition to be endured by any body of human beings a moment after they are satisfied of its cruelty and tyranny? Is it the duty of mankind to allow an insolent few to domineer and possess privileges which oppress the great majority, any longer than they can help it? Should any people or nation in the world be governed like Ireland and Italy, if its inhabitants can find out means of being governed otherwise? Are populous regions to allow themselves to be shut up even from availing themselves of the bounty of nature—be delivered over to the greediness, rapacity, and monopoly of viceroys and delegates to the end of time, and regard the sacrifice as a duty?—Say, Yes, and the noble struggles which have constituted the United States, and are constituting similar open governments in the other grand division of America—the spirited patriotism which has broken up the leaden despotism and monkish tyranny which have so long disgraced Spain and Portugal—the less fortunate efforts of Naples and Piedmont—and lastly, the magnanimous resistance of the Greeks, are all to be condemned; and the brave and energetic spirits who have toiled, and are still toiling, for the most exalted of consummations,—the freedom and happiness of their native and our posterity, are all to be condemned. On the contrary, let No be pronounced, and we shall rapidly dispose of general merits. We are aware that much will still remain to be settled on the score of particular conduct, and the prudence and propriety of secondary means and objects; but the grand question will be settled, and all the trash about the wicked designs of Revolutionists, Carbonari, and Liberals, be set at rest. That ferment of mind which is taking place throughout Europe, is, in fact, a natural and unavoidable result of the diffusion of general information, and its operation towards a change is as inevitable as it is beneficial. The ultra theory is miserable enough in spirit and sentiment, but it is still more despicable in reference to social philosophy—for the endeavours at change, which are so glibly styled rebellions and irreligious, are clearly unavoidable, and the changes and results are equally so. Of all the drivelling which Toryism and Priestcraft deliver in discountenance of endeavours at political amelioration, that of declaring it to be against the will of Heaven, seems to us the most amusing. Heaven has decreed that tyranny and misgovernment should always, sooner or later, work itself to a stand-still,—dissolve, and recommence; and that colonies, with a power of self-existence, shall drop off, by a law of nature as simple and decisive as that which ordains the fall of ripe fruit; yet up start a whole tribe of pedants and praters to declaim upon the will of God, and to denounce his vengeance. In vain all mankind pay an involuntary homage to the Washingtons, Bolívars, Riegos, and San Martíns; in vain

is the memory of similar heroes and sages of ancient times in a like degree revered—these pleasant sophisticians and libellers of their Maker will still persevere. "Of all the cant that is canted in this canting world," says STERNE, "if the cant of *hypocrisy* be the worst, the cant of criticism is the most tormenting." Not amiss, Mr. YORICK; but what is to be said of that cant which unites both the wickedness and the annoyance?

Enough upon general points;—let us now look more closely at home, and endeavour to estimate the character and objects of the liberals and reformers of our own country. In doing this, it will be necessary to take a glance at the present position of that part of British society in which a conviction of the necessity of an extended representation more generally, although happily not exclusively, prevails;—we mean the middle and labouring classes. Let us attend to the nature of their experience, feeling and convictions, and to that tissue of circumstance which renders Great Britain the happiest country in the world." Possibly a slight peep beneath the surface may very rationally account for no small portion of those ideas in regard to reform, which create in more exalted personages so unreasonable an excess of disgust and abhorrence.

And first as to what we are disposed to term the middle classes, from which we exclude the professions legal, military, and naval, as utterly disconnected, in general objects and interests. With these exceptions, we understand all persons of moderate or very small capital, and the still greater number with no capital at all, who by dint of a decent parentage and respectable bringing up, may hope to succeed in the world by prudence and industry. We think we can observe that it is among this very numerous division of the people that a conviction of the necessity of an extension of the representative franchise is the most prevalent, or at least a reasoning and argumentative conviction; for, in respect to the labouring portion of the community, so admirably have their governors gained their hearts, we firmly believe that there are not six out of a thousand, who do not abhor and despise the operation of the system under which they live; but of this anon. Now what is the cause of this every day growing sentiment among the numerous and operative class to which we are now alluding? The artful sophistry of demagogues and pretended patriots, the Ministerialist will reply—we utterly deny it; this seed never flourishes upon an unprepared soil. "Yes but they take advantage of seasons of public distress." Do they so? Well then, it is admitted that seasons of public distress have occurred, and the fault is, that people will not deem them unavoidable. For instance, it was quite wise and necessary to enter into the revolutionary war which led to the brink of destruction—quite proper and prudent to cheat the Public Creditor by unlimited paper at one season, and the Public Debtor by the withdrawal of it at another, with all the attendant circumstances which are heaping ruin and misery upon wondering and unconscious thousands—quite necessary to affront public opinion by the most marked profligacy of expenditure during the aforesaid season of distress, a profligacy only to be checked by the resolute perseverance of a single individual, for whose rigid and immovable nerves the Lord be praised. Are people who can read and write, and as Dogberry says, "have a gown, and every thing handsome about them," to be blind to these occurrences. Blind they have been, certainly during the period that Pitt floated his whales, and in consequence, a whole attendant fry of small fish along with them. Upon a revise of events however, the aforesaid whales (read the last novel of Sir Walter Scott) possess an amazing faculty of getting into deep water again, however wounded; whereas the small fry, the *gudgeons*, are very apt to remain helpless on the shore, which in fact is their present position. This brief apologue will, in fact, unfold the history of the middling classes during the last twenty years? they have sported with the whales, and are now left aground. The only remains of the factitious national prosperity of Pitt is cultivated *bad land*, which every body wishes was not cultivated—some public improvements in the way of roads, canals, &c. of real but incommensurate advantage, and the growth of a certain number of disproportionate private fortunes, out of loan and contract, and of which the public debt, under its mask or double of capital, supplies the secret history. In fact, two-thirds of the capital of the country is anticipated, by taxation. Nor is it wonderful that the great mass who have ceased to gain by the game of the last twenty years, even in idea, should begin to attend to the manoeuvre of it. They have and do attend to it, and the result is a conviction, that in respect to themselves, the game has been a bad one. It has been so in every respect; for, under the guise of a general prosperity, a state of things was going on which was certain to end in a wide and devastating wreck of minor industry, adventure, and confidence; and what is worse, those at the helm could not but foresee it. With them it was a cold calculation; the sacrifice of what military men call "the forlorn hope." Awakened from their fool's paradise of everlasting monopoly and commercial prosperity, is it for the victims of this duplicity to be blind to a progression which is every way so fatal to themselves?

The ancient road for the active and industrious was an open one. If such an individual possessed a small capital, so much the better, his advantages were increased; but even without it, with care and atten-

tion, he might succeed. Is this the case at present? So far from it, that capital is becoming feudal and performing the part of the ancient lord of the soil; that is to say, commanding the obedience of all below, and that exclusively. This might be borne were the capital tangible; but for the larger portion of it being anticipated taxation, it is doubly unwelcome and perplexing. Be it what it may, and however it arises, the operation is the same: small capital, with activity and industry, or activity and industry without capital, have no longer an adequate field, and, in consequence, an immense proportion of the thews and sinews of the land lie idle and prostrate. Will this last long, either agriculturally or otherwise—and should it last long? We think not, but fearful is the progress to a change—at least to certain standing interests, among which we should reckon those capitalists who in certain trades prefer a heavy duty because the payment of its precludes the intrusion of small capitalists. How many ways there are of being interested and engrossing; and unhappily, half the art of English government rests upon this branch of study. The leviathans of salt tobacco, the breweries and distilleries, how would they oppose—how do they covertly oppose every decline of duty which, by lessening the demand for large capital, would afford an opening to minor competition. You want a Reform in Parliament, men of small property and active industry—and you are right; but how many, even among yourselves, are ignorant of the variety of ways in which you would be benefited by it. You are said to be represented, and so you are, but it is chiefly by people who have little or no common interest with you; nay, whose very interest it is to keep you down, and who really, and that under every sort of disguise, act in pursuance of it.

### State Dresses.

Sir,—Although much has been said upon the regulation of Court Uniforms or Dresses for the Ministers and Officers of State, and although the press has justly praised the dignified condescension with which an august Personage has taken upon himself the important office of regulating tippets, lappels, skirts, and pocket-holes,—yet no writer has described these superb Costumes to the public.—Permit me, therefore, to give you a literal description of them, copied from the Great Book of Ceremonies, the entry being made in the hand-writing of a personage, who to the glory of England, can design a robe or dress better even than that great Monarch who embroiders petticoats, for the “Holy Virgin, Mother of God.”—

*The Duke of B—ng—m.*—A full robe chequered à la harlequin, murky colours pervading the breast; a cap profusely ornamented with rats' tails, arms superbly blazoned between the shoulder: supporters, two huge rats; crest, a rat-trap:—Motto, “*Meritis pro talibus.*” Translation—A rat, a rat, for a duelist!

*Mr. V—n—t—t.*—An immensely long robe, covered with old One and Two-pound Bank-notes; a large quizzing glass in the right hand; a high cap, in the shape of a pa'er-mill, surmounted by a lame duck, with a large scroll, bearing the motto, “*Caveat Emptor.*”

*The Marquis of L—nd—y.*—A full flowing robe of deep blood colour put on the hind part before, and with the sleeves turned inside out;—a head-piece superbly wrought with tinsel, to imitate froth: on the left breast is stained, in deep crimson, the motto, “*Ireland,*” surmounting a triangle, a cat o-nine-tails, a reeking bayonet, and a thumb-screw, wrought in indelible characters; a second motto, “*Caveat actor.*”

*Viscount S—dm—th.*—A priest's surplice, with a cowl; Newgate, with a set of shackles, and a gibbet, with ten halters pendant, all wrought in silver, the noose of each halter ingeniously entangling the words, *Indictment for Forgery.*—A large spot of crimson on the left breast with a bloody finger pointing to the words “*Castle and Reynolds.*”

*The Earl of L—rp—l.*—A robe of dark lasting colour, fit for any service; a patch of stony hue upon the left breast; a low rap, with long lappets, over the ears, the front of the cap rather of a dirty colour, the hinder part moderately bright; motto, *qu'usque a puero servitutum servituti*: A garter below the knee bearing the inscription “*Serviet eternum.*”—N. B. A stout cushion on the left knee.

*The Marquis of W—ls—y.*—A tight coat of yellow, with white sleeves and green shirts; the left pocket hanging loose and empty; the right pocket much stuffed, and embroidered with a device of a huge heap of sovereigns and seven shilling pieces, with a superscription, “*Paucis carior est fides quam pecunia;*” Translation: I have changed sides for conscience-sake.

*Sir Wm. G—ff—d.*—A nondescript dress of every colour and form with a black patch on the most convenient eye; a golden breastplate, with the inscription—“*Tri-juncta in uno;*” on the reverse side, and next the heart the word “*Unitarianism,*” partly obliterated; on his shoulders an embroidered view of *Carlisle Gaol*; about his legs, the words “*Ex-officio*”—and “*Libel*” engraved in innumerable patches; the whole surmounted by the French motto, “*Tout pour la tripe;*” Anglice, The King can do no wrong.

*The Lord C—nc—r.*—His usual grave dress, with a bundle of Wat Tyler, Don Juan, The Queen's Trial, Cain, and a number of other mysteries peeping out of his pocket; on his breast engraved in gold, “*Le Roi le veut.*”

*The Duke of W—ling—m.*—A Field Marshall's uniform, superbly embroidered with the device of Plutus pouring gold into his pockets, the money running through as fast as possible, mixed with bits of dotted bone, and painted card; on the breast, a device of *Superstition and Legitimacy* strangling the *Hydra Liberty*; the city of Manchester in the back-ground.

*Brighton.*—The King, who is at present reported to be rheumatic, and afflicted with a lowness of spirit, quits Brighton next week; and report states, that it is not his Majesty's intention to return for four months. He will of course, resume the customary Drawing-Room and Levees, for the want of which the business of the West end of the Town is suffering so severely, and afterwards adjourn to the Cottage in Windsor Great Park, there to resume his beloved privacy.—

### State of Ireland.

*Famine in Clare.*—Government, we understand, have sent down queries to the country regarding the state of distress, the number of the destitute, the sums subscribed by the gentry, the sums sought for by Loans from the Treasury, as well as with regard to the security, and the probable time of repayment. This intelligence we communicate with great satisfaction.

We would earnestly call the attention of our fellow-citizens to the following heart-rending details. They have been furnished by the clergy and gentry of the respective Baronies and Parishes:—

*Barony of Inchiquin.*—Three thousand six hundred and nine individuals totally destitute of provisions, and without the means of purchasing. This number will be increased to 5,000 in another month, with not the most remote prospect of repaying any thing given by way of loan.

*Barony of Bunratty, Parish of Phenagh.*—Five hundred and fifty-five persons requiring immediate assistance. Several families living on one scanty meal in the day for the last month; many of their families in a state of starvation; seven members of one family confined in typhus fever, without any means of support.

*Parishes of Bunratty and Dromina.*—Six hundred and sixty-seven inhabitants destitute of subsistence, or the means of procuring food, of whom one half will be able to repay in harvest.

*Parishes of Kilfinntinan and Killeely.*—One thousand two hundred and forty-seven in absolute want of food at present, one half of whom would be able to repay a loan.

*Parish of Finloy.*—Contains eight hundred and seventeen persons six hundred and ninety-six of whom are in absolute want of food, and if not supplied, either gratuitously, or by labour, they must starve.

*Parish of Kilnasula.*—Six hundred have applied for immediate assistance, two-thirds of whom are paupers, the remaining third able to purchase at reduced prices, and repay in harvest.

*Barony of Clonderlow.*—Thirteen thousand in actual want of food and seed potatoes.

*Parish of Kilmaley, Kilcowry, and Clonlaha.*—Fifteen hundred requiring assistance; one-third in absolute want of food at present; one-third of the whole able to repay something.

*Union of Quin.*—Three thousand six hundred individuals at present in want of food, one-third only able to repay in harvest.

*Half Barony of Tulla.*—Seven thousand five hundred and fifty-two in absolute want of provisions, and have no means of purchasing, of whom three thousand two hundred and thirteen, would be able to repay something.

*Barony of Ibrickane.*—Five thousand, without any means whatever of purchasing food:—this number will be considerably increased.

*Baronies of Corcomroe and Burren.*—Ten thousand; this number must increase as the season advances.

*Clarebeg.*—Eleven hundred and seventy-nine inhabitants have applied to the Committee for assistance, many of whom are reduced to one meal a day for a considerable time. On the Church door of this Parish the following notice was found the Sunday previous to Easter. We give it verbatim, and without alteration in orthography, as we consider it, from its simplicity, a most powerful and pathetic appeal to humanity:—

“Good charitable Quality,”

“The poor Inhabitants of Clare is actually starving, living on one meal in the day, and that same a bad meal, we are in hopes ye will do something for us out of hand, we will actly Die with hunger. If ye Dont luck to us out of hand as them that has a little family must Rob before! The die with hunger before their face. As the are half dead before!”



# Antediluvian Animals.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 7, 14 and 21. The Meetings on these evenings were occupied in reading a Paper by the Rev. W. Buckland, F. R. S., giving an Account of an assemblage of Fossil Teeth and Bones belonging to extinct Species of Elephant, Rhinoceros, Hippopotamus, and Hyæna, and some other Animals discovered in a Cave at Kirkdale, near Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire.

This paper gives a detailed account of an antediluvian den of hyænas discovered last summer at Kirkdale, near Kirby Moorside, in Yorkshire, about 25 miles north-east of York.

The den is a natural fissure or cavern in colitic limestone extending 200 feet into the body of the solid rock, and varying from two to five feet in height and breadth. Its mouth was closed with rubbish, and overgrown with grass and bushes, and accidentally intersected by the working of a stone quarry. It is on the slope of a hill, about 100 feet above the level of a small river, which, during great part of the year, is engulfed. The bottom of the cavern is nearly horizontal, and is entirely covered to the depth of about a foot, with a sediment of mud deposited by the diluvian waters. The surface of this mud was in some parts entirely covered with a crust of stalagmite; on the greater part of it there was no stalagmite. At the bottom of this mud, the floor of the cave was covered from one end to the other with teeth and fragments of bone of the following animals: hyæna, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, horse, ox, two or three species of deer, bear, fox, water-rat, and birds.

The bones are for the most part broken, and gnawed to pieces, and the teeth lie loose among the fragments of the bones; a very few teeth remain still fixed in broken fragments of the jaws. The hyæna bones are broken to pieces as much as those of the other animals. No bone or tooth has been rolled, or in the least acted on by water, nor are there any pebbles mixed with them. The bones are not at all mineralized, and retain nearly the whole of their animal gelatin, and owe their high state of preservation to the mud in which they have been imbedded. The teeth of hyænas are most abundant, and of these the greater part are worn down almost to the stumps, as if by the operation of gnawing bones. Some of the bones have marks of the teeth on them; and portions of the faecal matter of the hyænas are found also in the den. These have been analysed by Dr. Wollaston, and found to be composed of the same ingredients as the *arbum glaucum* or white faeces of dogs that are fed on bones, viz. carbonate of lime, phosphate of lime, and triple phosphate of ammonia and magnesia; and, on being shown to the keeper of the beasts at Exeter Change, were immediately recognised by him as the dung of the hyæna. The new and curious fact of the preservation of this substance is explained by its affinity to bone.

The animals found in the cave agree in species with those that occur in the diluvian gravel of England, and of great part of the northern hemisphere; four of them, the hyæna, elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus, belong to species that are now extinct, and to genera that live exclusively in warm climates, and which are found associated together only in the southern portions of Africa near the Cape. It is certain from the evidence afforded by the interior of the den (which is of the same kind with that afforded by the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii) that all these animals lived and died in Yorkshire, in the period immediately preceding the deluge; and a similar conclusion may be drawn with respect to England generally, and to those other extensive regions of the northern hemisphere where the diluvian gravel contains the remains of similar species of animals. The extinct fossil hyæna most nearly resembles that species which now inhabits the Cape whose teeth are adapted beyond those of any other animal to the purpose of cracking bones, and whose habit is to carry home parts of its prey to devour them in the caves of rocks which it inhabits. This analogy explains the accumulation of the bones in the den at Kirkdale. They were carried in for food by the hyænas; the smaller animals, perhaps, entire; the larger ones piecemeal; for by no other means could the bones of such large animals as the elephant and rhinoceros have arrived at the inmost recesses of so small a hole, unless rolled thither by water; in which case, the angles would have been worn off by attrition, but they are not.

Judging from the proportions of the remains now found in the den, the ordinary food of the hyænas seems to have been oxen, deer, and water-rats; the bones of the larger animals are more rare; and the fact of the bones of the hyænas being broken up equally with the rest, added to the known preference they have for putrid flesh and bones, renders it probable that they devoured the dead carcasses of their own species. Some of the bones and teeth appear to have undergone various stages of decay by lying at the bottom of the den while it was inhabited, but little or none since the introduction of the diluvian sediment in which they have been imbedded. The circumstances of the cave and its contents are altogether inconsistent with the hypothesis, of all the various animals of such dissimilar habits having entered it spontaneously, or having fallen in, or been drifted

in by water, or with any other than that of their having been dragged in, either entire or piecemeal, by the beasts of prey whose den it was.

Five examples are adduced of bones of the same animals discovered in a similar caverns in other parts of this country, viz. at Crawley Rocks near Swansea, in the Mendip Hills at Clifton, at Wriksworth, in Derbyshire, and at Oreston near Plymouth. In some of these, there is evidence of the bones having been introduced by beasts of prey; but in that of Hutton Hill, in the Mendips, which contains rolled pebbles, it is probable they were washed in. In the case of open fissures, some may have fallen in.

A comparison is then instituted between these caverns in England, and those in Germany described by Rosenmüller, Esper and Leibnitz, as extending over a tract of 200 leagues and containing analogous deposits of the bones of two extinct species of bear, and the same extinct species of hyæna that occurs at Kirkdale.

In the German caves, the bones are in nearly the same state of preservation as in the English and are not in entire skeletons, but dispersed as in a charnel house. They are scattered all over the caves, sometimes, loose, sometimes adhering together by stalagmite, and forming beds of many feet in thickness. They are of all parts of the body, and of animals of all ages; but are never rolled. With them is found a quantity of black earth derived from the decay of animal flesh; and also in the newly discovered caverns, we find descriptions of a bed of mud. The latter is probably the same diluvial sediment which we find at Kirkdale. The unbroken condition of the bones, and presence of black animal earth, are consistent with the habit of bears, as being rather addicted to vegetable than animal food, and in this case, not devouring the dead individuals of their own species. In the hyæna's case, on the other hand, where both flesh and bones were devoured, we have no black earth; but instead of it we find in the *album græcum* evidence of the fate that has attended the carcasses and lost portions of the bones whose fragments still remain.

Three fourths of the total number of bones in the German caves belong to two extinct species of bear and two thirds of the remainder to the extinct hyæna of Kirkdale. There are also bones of an animal of the cat kind (resembling the jaguar or spotted panther of South America) and of the wolf, fox and polecat, and rarely of elephant, and rhinoceros.

The bears and hyæna of all these caverns, as well as the elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus, belong to the same extinct species that occur also fossil in the diluvian gravel, whence it follows that the period in which they inhabited these regions was that immediately preceding the formation of this gravel by that transient and universal inundation which has left traces of its ravages committed at no very distant period over the surface of the whole globe, and since which no important or general physical changes appear to have affected it.

Both in the case of the English and German caverns, the bones under consideration are never included in the solid rock; they occur in cavities of limestone rocks of various ages and formations, but have no further connexion with the rocks themselves than that arising from the accident of their being lodged in cavities produced in them, by causes wholly unconnected with the animals, that appear for a certain time to have taken possession of them as their habitation.

\* M. Rosenmüller shows that the bears not only lived and died, but were also born, in the same caverns in which their bones have been thus accumulated, and the same conclusion follows from the facts observed in the cave in Yorkshire.

Theory.—Dr. Bardsley, of Manchester, in an Essay on Popular Sports, alludes to some very singular ones in Lancashire. It appeared in evidence, he says, in a case lately brought forward at the Manchester Sessions, "that two persons, upon some trifling dispute at a public-house, agreed to lock themselves up in a room with the Landlord, and fight it out according to the *Bolton method*. This contest lasted a long time, and was only terminated by the loss of the greatest part of the nose, and a part of an ear, belonging to one of the parties, which were actually bitten off by the other during the fight. The sufferer exhibited at the trial part of the ear so torn off; and when asked by the Counsel what had become of that part of his nose which was missing—he replied with perfect naïveté—"That he believed his antagonist had swallowed it!" "It has (adds the Doctor) happened to the Writer of these remarks to witness, in more than one instance, the picking up in the streets lacerated portions of ears and fingers."—The late Mr. Windham, who was a great theorist in his way, attributed the superior bravery of the people of Lancashire to their fondness for bull-baiting! As, however, they held an equally distinguished place for acuteness, may not this be traced to this constant necessity, for persons being on the alert, and keeping a sharp look out, who may not choose that their noses, ears, or fingers should serve as a meal either for their friends or the pigs?

## The Chevalier D. De Rienzi.

THIS illustrious foreigner, who may well be called a "*Chevalier sans peur and sans reproche*," has just published a pamphlet under the title — "*Coup d'œil sur la Situation de l'Europe, and principalement de la France et de l'Angleterre; Elegie sur la Mort de Napoleon, &c.*"—This work is peculiarly daring; there are epithets and assertions in it which, if it had been English, might have drawn upon the author the dignifying notice of the Attorney-General. Some idea may be formed of the splendid style and sublime ideas of this publication, from the Dedication, which is in no less magnificent an object than the *Rising Sun*, and is in the following elevated language:—

## "TO THE RISING SUN.

SOVEREIGN CONSTELLATION,—It is to you I dedicate these poor thoughts, with which your rays have inspired me. Deign to receive them.

When you have reached the apex of your course, ripen, for our happiness and your own glory, the beneficent fruits you have made;—each day, cause the flowers to blow.

I am, with the most profound respect,

SOVEREIGN CONSTELLATION,

Of your pure and brilliant light,

The most obedient and most devoted Partisan,

D. DE RIENZI."

Did our Milton ever rise so high as this?—Of the Elegy, we are not competent to speak, not being sufficient judges of French poetry; but we are assured by one who doubtless understands more of it than any other person, that it is full of fine verses, and decidedly the best poem written on the subject.

We cannot sufficiently admire the exquisite point of the following bitter piece of satirical humour, which certainly equals any thing in *Rabelais*:—Speaking of the burdens and oppressions of England, M. Rienzi says, that if this "brave and majestic nation does not obtain an universal and legal Reform" \* \* "instead of being called *John Bull*, it will only deserve to be called *John Ass*."

But the reader is by this time impatient for some account of the Chevalier. We shall justify the expectations he will have already formed of this surprising person, when we state, upon the most direct authority possible, that he is the only lineal and legitimate descendant of the celebrated Roman Tribune RIENZI, of whom Gibbon gives such an inspiring account in his History. What have we not a right to expect from one, whose veins are filled with such sacred blood—who is, in the clearest sense, the hereditary champion of liberty?—To proceed: M. Rienzi, formerly Colonel of Cavalry in the service of American Independence, is now (we have all these particulars from the authority already mentioned) an Exile from France, from Prussia, and the Netherlands, in consequence of his love of Republicanism. The services he rendered to the unfortunate inhabitants of Parga—his noble correspondence (which is printed) with Murat—his writings in favour of the Carbonari—the attempts he made in France his native country, in the terrible conspiracy of General Mallet, to establish a Republic in France and at Rome at the same time—and subsequently at Rome, during the catastrophe of the Neapolitans, to re-establish the Tribunate at the Capital—his duels with the French King's Gardes-du-Corps, to defend the liberty of the Press—his persecutions by the French police in London—the wounds which weaken his health;—all these things are relied upon to recommend this young and intrepid and virtuous martyr to all true philanthropists. The Chevalier, we are assured, has further claims to public esteem, for having spent considerable sums of money in scientific travels in Asia and Africa—in the kingdom of the Afghans, the Mountains of Himalaya, Madagascar, Little Thibet, Caucasus, Greece, Syria, Arabia, Batavia, and Libya, in the company of his friend the celebrated Orientalist Ariston, during a period of six years. He has also traversed Europe with the French armies, and both Americas, chiefly alone! He was made researches of the highest importance respecting the Gaelic language, the works, the traditions, and the historical monuments of the Druids and ancient Bards, in his travels in Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, during his retreat from the French agents, and for the advantage of the public of the United Kingdom!

Turning to the notes on the Elegy, we find many surprising and interesting details of the travels of the Chevalier in the East; and the public will be delighted to learn, that he is deeply engaged in the study of Oriental authors, and "hopes some day to make his compatriots acquainted with the genius of Ferdouci, of Zardusht, of Mohammed, of Hamanadi, of Motenabbi, of Benfordh, of Isaie, of Meng-tzeè, of Kong-tzeè, and of so many other writers who could boldly support a comparison with Homer, Orpheus, Eschylus, Pindar, Tibullus, Dante, Ariosto,

Milton, Shakespeare, Calderon, Corneille, and Klopstok:—that is to say, with the greatest European poets, ancient and modern!" M. Rienzi's explanations concerning the Persian word *Diou* the Sanskrit *Diwa*, &c. &c. must be in valuable to the learned pundits. M. Rienzi's musical taste appears to be as sublime as his poetical, and equally worthy of his lofty soul and inflexible dignity of principle. He has set to music the choruses in the Elegy, which are to be performed by the finest Church-organs. If the merits of this extraordinary man should even be neglected by the present age, we may safely prophesy, that posterity will demand—"Why should Creighton monopolize the title *Admirable*? If James Creighton would have borne off the doubtful palm at Paris, he could never have stood a contest in the Caucasus with Domeni Rienzi."—He bursts out in these Notes into a very affecting narrative of his persecutions, particularly the attempt to assassinate him, which is duly recorded in the register of the constable of Bunhill-row. Do not deeds of this kind prove the genuine pedigree of M. de Rienzi, his inheritance of more than Roman fortitude, better than fifty musty parish-registers, and such "trivial fond records?" How feelingly does he describe the difference between this wretched persecution, and the pains which Nature inflicts! Amid snows and barbarians, in India, Cashmir, and the inhospitable Shekerdou, he was supported by the Muses, and the consolations of Philosophy!—

But we need go no farther with so melancholy a narrative—it would be too painful. We never before felt so strongly the truth and force of that passage in Mr. Sheridan's Tragedy, where the story of poor *Tibullus*'s insanity draws forth the tears even of the writer and his friend:—

"Mr. P. (Taking out his pocket-handkerchief)—It is too much!

"Mr. S. It is indeed!"—*Examiner*.

## LEGITIMATE REMEDY FOR RADICAL DISTRESS.

Ἰσχυρον μὲν οἶον ἔλκος οὐχ οὐρα  
Χρηζόντα καὶ αὐτοῦ ἀμυμονος ἡγήσας.—IL. II.

In English for Country Gentlemen.

Met think THESE DOCTORS, who're so softee  
To give advice and take the fee,  
Might see Corruption in them lies,  
For which, THEIR PATIENTS could advise!

Morning Chronicle, April 30, 1822.

As the wisdom of Gotham declares by its nurse,  
High taxes a blessing—good harvests a curse,  
The remedy's clear, for admit this the case is,  
Increase the taxation, the pensions, and places;  
From Ministers' salaries no paltry deduction,  
Unless you've a wish for the Country's destruction;  
Six Admiralty Lords are too little by far,  
The plenty of peace asks for more than the war;—  
Tho' too many Cooks, the broth's not worth a pin,  
Yet well spoke the Doctor, with Cain to his chin,  
"Two heads, it is known, are much better than one"—  
So POSTMASTERS two, or the Country's undone!  
In litters as fast as you can you must whelp 'em,  
And CECILS, when idle, have PELHAMS to help 'em!  
Restore the one shilling you've taken from Malt,  
And double by all means the duty on Salt;  
The impost on Windows an increase may bear—  
Still more, when they're open'd to let in the air!  
Taxation's so good, it were pity to fetter her,  
So lay on at once a high tax an *et cetera*!  
These blessings secur'd, we've no want upon earth,  
But prayers in the Church for † an annual Dearth!

\* So the old song in *Maid Marian*:

"For wherefore do the sheep wear wool?  
That they in seasons sheared may be,  
And the shepherds be warm, tho' the flock be cool."

† The prayer in our Liturgy "against dearth and famine" may now happily be expunged, for we have reached a period when it appears to be as absurd in our Common Prayer Book, as the "form of prayer with thanksgiving" for the restoration "to us, and to his own just and undoubted rights, our Most Gracious Sovereign Lord King CHARLES the Second." A very slight alteration will set all right, viz.—instead of "grant that the scarcity and dearth may thro' thy goodness be mercifully turned into cheapness and plenty," let it be read in all Churches and Chapels, "may NEVER thro' thy goodness be turned into cheapness and plenty."



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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## Defence and Retaliation.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Upon my word, I neither approve of your conduct, nor of the letter from your odious friend YACOB TONSON. Things have arrived indeed at a pretty state, when the little innocent curiosities of Ladies must be submitted to such a vile abusive person as Mr. Tonson; for sure every body knows, that women love to dive into little secrets of their acquaintances; and if all is conducted according to propriety, why should that abominable man fear our inquisitive dispositions? Indeed I am much inclined to think, he is a very bad man; and really I am so very curious about him, that if I knew where he lived (but I believe he's a very obscure person) I would certainly find out what he did, what he said, and whatever he wished most to conceal. Oh! Mr. Editor, I am really vexed; and only think, that you too, should have anything to say to him, when he abuses us, poor dear little unprotected darlings. Alas! Sir, have we not enough to vex us without being attacked by this gallant Gentleman: and threatened too; hang me if I could not scratch his face: but I will keep my temper. Now I swear to you, my good dear Mr. Editor, that I will feel an eternal obligation if you will write to that man, and tell him to let us alone; to mind his own affairs, and not to be introducing our names in the Newspaper: say something smart, and I will almost love you. Under the supposition that you will comply with my request, I will ask you seriously, are we not an ill-used and abused set of mortals? has not your Wits and your Poets attacked us? aye, and for nothing, unless indeed because we are innocent and helpless. Did not that ugly little crooked-back fellow say:

Nothing so true as what you once let fall,  
Most women have no character at all  
Matter too soft, a lasting mark to bear,  
And best distinguish'd by black, brown, or fair;  
How many pictures, of one nymph we view,  
All how unlike each other, all how true!

Did you ever read such abominable stuff, ought not the Press to be restricted. However, as I shall take it for granted, that you will answer Mr. YACOB yourself, I shall have no hesitation to reply to Mr. TOM CARELESS, for he appears to be mere whipt-cream; an unsubstantial substance that any Girl may handle with safety. Now, Sir, he says that all marriages are mercenary. Did it require the wit of a TOM, who never thought, to discover what has been repeated a hundred times? Does his wit extend no further than to be the retailer of worn-out calumny? For shame TOM—For shame, Mr. TOM CARELESS. I will ask you now, Mr. CARELESS, are not the fathers, and families of Girls, always anxious, in every country, to procure eligible matches for their daughters? What is the reason that these intentions are not successfully terminated? Because the young men are so agreeably attentive and polite, that they engage the affections and awaken sentiments that you, Mr. TOM CARELESS, could never inspire. For what, in the name of heaven, do you talk so much about mercenary considerations? have you never learned, when at school? or have you lived like a brute, without thought, in a state of ignorance? Have you never read what has been said by a French Duke, and supported by many able men and wise women too: that the human kind are guided by selfish considerations in all their actions? Is not love a selfish consideration as well as money? Now what do you prove after all? Only that there are none of the tribe of the Carelesses that are of half the value of poor paltry ruffians: but if you were gay, elegant, ardent, and attentive, with a little learning, a little wit, and a great deal of good humour, perhaps you and your tribe would find Girls inclined to return your affection. But you are vain, and foolish, and incapable of affection for any thing, only your poor worthless selves; you know no passions but those that spring from the senses. You cannot comprehend love, or those sentiments that dignify the human mind, cast a lustre round the character of a man, and render that of a woman beautiful and interesting. You teach women to despise you,

and then complain because they unite themselves to virtuous men of certain ages and property, instead of youth, folly, ignorance, presumption, and poverty. I have now told you my mind, Mr. CARELESS, and will conclude by recommending you to think more and write less: Or if you wish to shew your courage, arm yourself with a Clumsy Club, attack JOHN BULL, or some other beast of the East, and let us poor little Girls alone.

Mr. Editor I request your friendship, and thank you for your indulgence,

And am, Sir, yours, as you may hereafter deserve,

JULIA LOVEWELL

## On Duelling.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

That man commences his worldly career in delusion, and pursues it with obstinacy, through error, folly, and vice, I am ready to grant: That, in the commonest occurrences of life, even the best Christians violate the true spirit of their religion, I am compelled to confess, and it would give me great satisfaction, if means could be discovered to banish ambition, pride, arrogance, avarice, and revenge, with all the turbulent passions and vicious habits that disturb the tranquillity of men, from the earth. But these are vain and visionary hopes; for until the system of Nature is altered, matter and spirit will be acted upon, and the same causes, under similar circumstances, will always produce the like effects. When great errors have been perceived, in societies, communities, or nations, men of superior talents, by the force of reason, have endeavoured to convince them of the absurdity of their conduct, and in several instances they succeeded in bringing about a reformation. But, Sir, your Correspondent, ANTI-DUELLIST, is anxious to effect, by the force of authority and assertion, what should have been done through the medium of reason and argument. He says:

"In my sentiments upon Duelling I am perhaps singular, in as much as I take the liberty of thinking for myself, and am not guided by the dictates of passion, nor the high sounding names of those nominal Christians who have disgraced their religion by a blind submission to forms, which neither reason nor custom can authorise our following."

With every wish to comprehend the meaning of your Correspondent, and every desire to treat him with the utmost respect, I am under the necessity of declaring that I cannot understand what argument he would wish to illustrate in this sentence, formed as it is of unconnected and complex ideas. Having thus explained, it will not be supposed, that I intend any thing like misrepresentation, should I fall into error with respect to the drift of his arguments.

It is the undoubted privilege of ANTI-DUELLIST, as well as of every other member of the community to think, and to form opinions, upon impartial and reasonable grounds. But when a member of any community is resolved to bring about a moral or political reformation, it is necessary that he should commence by proving his premises, drawing his conclusions, and thus proceed from step to step until he raises an argument upon a firm foundation. But ANTI-DUELLIST, instead of proving the existence of a barbarous and unnecessary custom, pointing out all its defects and the possibility of remedying the evils, that he admits, must still continue, tells us, that he is "not guided by the dictates of passion, nor the high sounding names of those nominal Christians who have disgraced their religion, by a blind submission to forms, which neither reason nor custom can authorise our following." What those high sounding names are, I know not, nor indeed can I well conceive the purpose for which the sentence was introduced. Your Correspondent, however, considers that this piece of ratiocination, fully confirms his premises, and proceeds to draw his conclusions, with as much exultation, as if they were inferences flowing from demonstrated problems. Thus he says, "Duelling is one of the most abominable practices that ever was invented by a barbarous people or sanctioned by a civilized nation. It is often considered as a mark of courage and spirit for a man

to engage in a Duel; now so far from this being the case, I maintain that it is a mark of weakness and cowardice: weakness in tamely submitting to the false opinions of others, and cowardice in not having the courage to admit ourselves to be liable to error."

It is almost unnecessary to refute such bold and unsupported assertions, strung together without regard to the commonest principles of logic; but for the purpose of convincing ANTI-DUELLIST, that I have no inclination to follow his example, and reply only by a denial of the truth of his premises and inferences, or by referring the public to his own prepositions: as a proof of their falacy, I will take the liberty of examining them regularly. "Duelling is one of the most abominable practices that ever was invented by a barbarous people or sanctioned by a civilized nation."

Taking it for granted, that the passions and vices common to mankind since the commencement of the world, and recorded in sacred and profane history, are still supposed to exist, it will only be necessary, in considering this question, to review the customs and manners of nations previous to the introduction of Duelling. And for this purpose it will be sufficient to confine our research to the introduction of the feudal system into Europe, as a more extensive range would extend beyond the limits of a Newspaper communication. Here we shall find nations divided and sub-divided, and each Chief a Sovereign, controlling petty Chiefs, who were by turns Slaves and Tyrants. Arrogant and self-willed in time of peace, they lived in solitary pomp, until roused by some resentment or supposed offence, they summoned their villains, or dependants to the field, raising the standard of revenge, and vowing to exterminate the race, and desolate the plains of the offending party. Private quarrel was thus turned into a public feud, and thousands perished to consummate the vengeance of individuals;—the evil did not end in a single contest, but was continued from year to year, while the desire for revenge was communicated from the lord to his vassals, from father to son, from generation to generation. Desolation covered the face of nations; the passions of hell rankled in human breasts: and even the hero exulted in blood, murder, and rapine. To turn the mind to more honorable and less destructive pursuits, policy, with the aid of religion, introduced single combat, and those contentions which before were so fatal to the happiness of communities, were decided by the mortal combats of individuals, in *wager of battle*, as an appeal to the judgment of God himself. This was established by law, and sanctioned by religion: and, surely, ANTI-DUELLIST will acknowledge, that the custom of feuds, before the introduction of this system, was much more barbarous, because it was destructive to the happiness of thousands, and productive of the most cruel and abominable acts: while the other produced nobler sentiments, and a romantic honor superceded revenge, and banished her in a great degree, even from the recesses of the human mind.

Having shewn that the introduction of Duelling produced beneficial effects, I shall endeavour to prove that its continuation gives a courteousness to the social and general intercourse of men, protects the weak, restrains the insolent, and prevents, in many instances, the violation of friendship and hospitality. I believe those who have had intercourse with mankind upon public or general business, will acknowledge that many persons in official situations are often only restrained by personal considerations, from using strong and offensive language. It also is well known that similar motives preserves decorum in the drawing-room, civility at the bar, and courtly attack and defence in the senate. For where personal safety must be risked to satisfy spleen, few consider the pleasure of the gratification sufficient to counterbalance the danger consequent on the attempt: on which account, insolent inclinations perish in the conception, and are succeeded by better feelings, more refined manners, and more gentlemanly conduct.

I shall not at present touch upon other countries, nor attempt to show the danger of turning the honest burst of indignation, from

the open course it has so long pursued, into the secret labyrinths of stifled revenge: where brooding over injury, the darkest deeds are consecrated with the name of justice; and perverted reason, under the impulse of passion, approves and sanctions their execution.

The advantages that result from the system is, that it prevents numerous interruptions to pleasure, and many real evils, and that its existence is productive of very few unfortunate occurrences. The number of fatal Duels in the last ten years have been very few, and even these have produced beneficial consequences, by shewing others the necessity of restraining their turbulent propensities. The protection and restraint of Courts of Honor must ever fail, because they can never enter into these little offences, that interrupt harmony and destroy the pleasure of the passing moment. Their existence will even give opportunity to the ruffian to act with temporary impunity and triumph in delay, while the decision of the Courts could not take place until their verdict would have no effect. There is a still greater evil, which is that it would convert us into a nation of Cavillers, and instead of our feeling the fine romantic idea, of defending our honor with our sword, we should be converted into captious disputants, endeavouring to wrangle ourselves into reputation. Having thus briefly thrown together a few desultory remarks upon a subject that would require to be treated of at considerable length, I shall only offer one observation on the concluding part of the paragraph I have quoted from your Correspondent's letter, "It is often," he says, "considered as mark of courage and spirit for a man to engage in a Duel. Now so far from this being the case, I maintain that it is a mark of weakness and cowardice: weakness in tamely submitting to the false opinions of others, and cowardice in not having the courage to admit ourselves to be liable to error."

This appears to me as singular and as inconsistent an argument, as could possibly be submitted to the world. It is in fact little short of logic run mad. Is it necessary that a person engaged in a Duel should of course feel that he was in the wrong, and be bound to admit he was in error? This is assumption with a vengeance. I might as well address myself to the best man in Calcutta, and say, all rogues ought to be hanged: you are a rogue, and therefore ought to be hanged. Again, he says that it is a mark of cowardice to be engaged in a Duel. A man is a coward for risking his life: now Johnson tells us that the word coward is derived from the French coward, and that it signifies a "poltroon, a wretch whose predominant passion is fear." Is it possible that ANTI-DUELLIST wishes to confound that dread for personal safety, which is called cowardice, as a term of reproach and disgrace, with the finest feeling of the human mind, with that trembling anxiety for reputation, which would prefer annihilation to shame, with that feeling that leads to noble actions and generous deeds, "He who is dead to shame is dead to virtue." I am inclined to do him the justice, to suppose, that such was not his intention, but merely that he was anxious to convey his opinion of persons, who knowing the right course, pursued the road of error, rather than encounter public clamour.

I shall only say by way of conclusion, that I wish it were possible, with advantage to the public, to expunge from our laws the punishment for capital offences, and from our social habits the system of Duelling, but, alas! Sir, depravity renders the one necessary, and arrogance and vice the other; and believe me, I am not one, that would exchange the blood of man for personal safety, but having past through various scenes of life and united experience with some study of mankind, I offer my best opinion, without any other predilection in its favour than a belief that it is founded in truth.

MARCUS.

#### BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....	6 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,.....	5 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,.....	5 per cent.



# Les Grecques.

à Monsieur l'Éditeur du Journal de Calcutta

MONSIEUR,

Permettez moi, par l'intermédiaire de votre JOURNAL, d'observer à Mr. le Grec, ou Grecque, à l'égard de sa lettre, datée de Benares du 29 Juillet, insérée dans votre JOURNAL du 21 Aout, qu'il aurait tout aussi bien fait de se servir de la langue naturelle de son pays, pour faire l'éloge du Généreux & Gallant Alexandre, que d'employer celle d'une nation dont l'admiration et l'opinion sur ce grand homme est bien différente de la sienne; et par conséquent, éviter aux Alliés sous la protection des quels quelques Français vivent dans ce pays, la pensée que c'est un de nos Compatriotes, qui avant renié sa patrie, vient au fond de l'Asie, chanter les éloges de l'Empereur d'un autre pays, auquel nous avons au contraire à reprocher d'avoir contribué à ôter à notre belle patrie ce que Messrs. les Grecques croyent obtenir sous sa protection.

J'ai l'honneur d'être Monsieur, votre très obéissant,

Lucknow, 1er Septembre.

R. DUPOIL.

## Surgeons in England and in India.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In reference to a remark of the Editor of the INDIA GAZETTE, republished in the JOURNAL of August 6, (p. 508), "That the Medical Establishment of Bengal displays too little of that zeal so characteristic of the profession at home, &c." a question very naturally suggests itself: What are the opportunities of improvement which each possess; and what are their respective motives to active exertion and zeal, in the prosecution of professional and scientific knowledge?

Apprehending that an answer to the above will fully account for the fact stated, by the Editor of the INDIA GAZETTE, (and which I do not pretend to deny) without attributing to members of the profession in this country more of the "auri famæ," or "vis inertiae of the climate" than belongs to human nature, I request the favour of your inserting the following account of the actual condition of the members at home and in Bengal:—

In Britain, almost every member of the profession depends on his own personal exertions for a livelihood, and consequently allows no means to escape of bringing himself into notice, by which his name and talents may be generally known.

A spirit of emulation is thus supported, highly beneficial to the advancement of science, which induces the members of the profession generally to publish accounts of all extraordinary and important cases they meet within their practice; induces some individuals, who have opportunities, to devote their attention to certain classes of diseases, with the view of discovering a more successful mode of treatment than the one commonly adopted; accounts of the progress and result of which are published to the medical world in the periodical works. Others, from the same cause prosecute the enchanting study of Chemistry, and the results of their labours being also published, give rise (in common with the other subjects) to discussions on their merits in the same periodical works, which sharpen the weapons of the combatants, and improve and advance the stock of general information of the whole profession. Others carefully prepare and preserve different parts of the human body in the healthy and diseased states, so as to resist the action of the air, &c. which, with a great variety of objects of natural history are laid out in a particular apartment for the inspection of their friends and others, who examine and admire them with interest or curiosity or both, according to their abilities of understanding their real value, and all go away with the impression that the possessor must have an intimate acquaintance with the structure of the human body, and must be a very fit person to consult, in case they or any of their friends should be unwell,

The Medical Establishment of Bengal, on the contrary, does not depend on the personal exertions of its Members for support, and the Presidency Surgeons alone have an opportunity of increasing their income by their own exertions or talents.

There are no means of publishing accounts of important and extraordinary cases, or the result of their labours in the investigation of professional or scientific subjects, open to the members of this establishment, even had they opportunities of prosecuting them successfully, which few have. They certainly are ordered to send in Journals of cases through the Superintending Surgeon to the Medical Board, where they lie useless, and for aught they know, unread, as few of them are ever heard of afterwards by the individuals who send them.

Military Surgeons are more exposed to be moved about from one station to another than any class of Officers in the Service, and consequently must content themselves with a small Library, or submit to the vexation of being obliged (from want of carriage at the time of marching) to leave their Books for sale behind, which is nearly equivalent to a total loss of them. Their carrying any thing like a Chemical Laboratory with them is quite impossible, as in every long march the greater part of it would be destroyed by breakage.

A still greater obstacle to their successful cultivation of the several branches of Natural History, which require an absence from their corps, exists in the necessity of their being constantly at their duty, morning and evening. An individual at a large station may certainly get his duty done by a friend for a few days, but if he applies for general leave, the Senior Surgeon is ordered to take his charge, and he loses the benefit of the liberal contract for the supply of medicines, &c. until his return, which I am certain every one will think too great a sacrifice for the acquisition of knowledge, which there are no means of publishing to the scientific world, unless through a Friend in Britain, who would be intrusted with the care of inserting the result of their labours in a respectable Periodical work, or of publishing them separately should they be thought of sufficient importance.

If the generality of Civil Assistant Surgeons can, amidst the splendor which surrounds them, support the situation of a gentleman without getting into debt, they deserve a great deal of credit for their prudence.

Thus, a great majority of the profession in this country have not only no spur to excite them to prosecute their studies in the various branches of science of which they have acquired a knowledge in the course of their education, but the reverse is the case, and there is consequently no emulation among them to excel each other, and no ambition to appear above their brothers in the Temple of Fame, without which nothing can be expected from men except their actual duty.

Let a liberal Government excite that emulation and ambition, and the scientific world will soon be in possession of detailed accounts of the chemical composition, medical properties, and temperature of the mineral springs in Behar, and hear of a number of others now known to a few individuals only.

Collections of minerals, animals, and interesting objects in every branch of Science will be immediately sent to the Asiatic Society's Museum, by Medical Gentlemen in the Service; who, without any disparagement to others, are certainly the best fitted (from the education they are obliged to have) to prosecute these studies with success.

Let the Annual Reports of Superintending Surgeons to the Medical Board, and the Journals of cases forwarded through the former to the latter, be published. I feel quite certain that they will meet with a ready sale, and spread the results of the practice and experience of individuals beyond the sphere of their station for the time, through the whole of Hindoostan, at least, if not the whole of the British Empire.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,  
Liberty Hall, August 20, 1822. IN TURBA NEMO.

## Notice.

## TO THE CORRESPONDENTS OF THE JOURNAL.

The mass of Correspondence that passes daily through our hands, renders it impossible to note, in the usual manner, our receipt of particular Letters, or the reasons for delaying some and altogether rejecting others. We endeavour to do strict justice to all; though, amid the various and conflicting claims that press on our attention, it would be vain to suppose that we do not often err in our judgment and decision. We take this occasion, however, to say that the innumerable Letters poured in upon us on Trinitarianism and Unitarianism, would fill a volume; and since we cannot please all, and continue of our original opinion, that religious controversy is unsuited to a Newspaper, we must decline publishing any, so that both parties will, we hope, at least, acknowledge our strict impartiality. Various other Letters are also rejected, for reasons that appear to us sufficient; none, however, because they contain opinions at variance with our own, for this alone would never lead us to exclude a single article: our regard for freedom of opinion is too sincere to admit of this; but to state the reasons that influence our determination in all cases, would occupy more time and space than we could possibly allot to it. Even this explanation has taken more of both than we can well spare, but it will perhaps save us the necessity of recurring to the subject again. We shall only add that we shall be happy to receive Contributions on all subjects of public interest and general utility, and pledge ourselves to exercise the most scrupulous impartiality in their admission, and to suffer as little delay to take place as is compatible with higher claims. We hope we shall be forgiven also, for again reminding our Correspondents (for the fiftieth time at least,) that their compositions should be prepared for the Printer's hands, before they leave their own, and that we cannot possibly devote the time and attention required to re-touch or amend any thing that needs improvement in style or arrangement: the utmost we can promise is to expunge superfluous or objectionable passages, if entrusted with the power to do so. If Correspondents would write as legibly and distinctly as possible, using the small sized Chit Paper instead of large Sheets, and writing on one side of the paper only, it would greatly facilitate the labours of the Printer, and materially diminish the number of errors, which, in composing from difficult and confused Manuscripts, are unavoidable.

## Loss of the Brig Tittagbur.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

It may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to be made acquainted with the particulars of the loss of the brig TITTAGHUR belonging to Calcutta, and the subsequent sufferings of the few survivors.

The TITTAGHUR was bound to Rangoon for a Cargo of timber, and left Calcutta about the middle of May, they had a pretty fair passage, but on the 6th of June, in going in unfortunately grounded some miles to the Eastward of Rangoon Bar, where they remained on shore until the 18th; Captain Taylor left the vessel on the 10th and went to Rangoon in a boat to procure assistance. The Chief Officer, Mr. McGarey, succeeded in getting the vessel off on the 18th and arrived in Rangoon on the 22d, where he found Captain Taylor had died on the 19th. The vessel was hove down and caulked, took in a Cargo of Teak timber, and sailed again for Calcutta on the 22d July in charge of Mr. Header. The repair the TITTAGHUR underwent at Rangoon, did not however prove very effective, as on her leaving the Pilot on the 25th, it was found necessary to pump her out every two hours, the weather at that time being far from bad; on the 7th and 8th of August they had a stiff breeze which made the Brig labour a good deal, and obliged them to keep constantly at the Pumps, on the night of the 9th though the weather had moderated much, the sea was still running high, and the water gaining on them so much that the Pumps could no longer keep the vessel free, and they were obliged to bail with buckets from the Pumpwell; in this state they continued until June the 12th, when the vessel being nearly full of water, fell over on her broadside; by this time the Crew, twenty in number, were quite exhausted, and as native

Lascars but too frequently do, gave themselves up to despair; all endeavours to make them get the Cutter out proved in vain, though they kept calling on Allah incessantly to save them from a watery grave.

Captain Hender and Mr. McGarey, together with a native Portuguese and one Lascar whom after much trouble they persuaded, succeeded in clearing away the Jolly Boat, in which was but one oar, the other three together with the rudder having been washed away. They remained by the brig till dark, in hopes of seeing some friendly sail, and then abandoned her, with sixteen of her miserable crew hanging on the side of the vessel clinging to the Chains, and there is very little doubt but they all perished. The unfortunate survivors were not much better off, being in the boat from the 12th until the 20th without a morsel of food of any kind, compelled to pull their clothes off to convert them into a sail, and thus exposed to the scorching rays of the sun without a drop of fresh water, the wretched Lascar particularly was nearly expiring when on the 20th they reached the mouth of the Ganges, and were humanely received into the Hut of a poor Burmhan, who fed and kept them during eight days, and to his honor and humanity be it said, owed him not only their lives, but his family also hired a boat and conveyed them through the Creeks back to Calcutta. These unfortunate survivors, as they themselves had lost every thing, took upon them to promise those Burmhans the Jolly Boat, or at least what she might reasonably sell for, as an indemnification for their expences and trouble, but it appears the Owner cannot afford to lose both Brig and Jolly Boat, so that I fear their humane exertions will be but poorly repaid. If through the medium of your so widely circulated paper some remuneration could be obtained for these worthy people, I am sure it would give every British Sailor satisfaction, and none more than

Your's obediently,

Calcutta, Sept. 17, 1822.

HUMANITAS.

## Cases of Cholera.

To the Editor of the Journal.

DEAR SIR,

Reading in your JOURNAL of this date, a Letter signed MEDICUS, offering his friendly advice and prescription for Cholera, and immediately under it another Letter, also signed MEDICUS, who warmly expresses his disapprobation of the others Letter, as exciting fear and alarm amongst the inhabitants of this opulent city, and that in his extensive visiting of sick persons of all classes and ages, he has not of late met with a single case amongst Europeans, I do regret extremely to say, that I had the misfortune to lose one of my patients, a European, of the Spasmodic Cholera on the 11th instant.

Mr. Duck, 109 Durrumtollah, was seized with violent spasms, vomiting, and purging, about 8 o'clock in the evening of the 9th, and continued without Medical aid until 10 o'clock the following day, when no hope of recovery could possibly be entertained, and this morning about 6½ A.M. I was called to a young Gentleman of the most regular habits—likewise seized with Spasmodic Cholera: the usual means I adopt were immediately used, and I am happy to say, that he continues to do well. The above cases are not mentioned to cause alarm or contradict the author of the Letter of MEDICUS; but as called upon to state the fact, that Cholera does exist amongst Europeans—and that families should be provided with remedies to meet sudden or unexpected attacks of Cholera, until medical aid can be procured.

I am, dear Sir, yours obediently,

Sept. 13, 1822.

G. McCOWAN, Police Surgeon.

P. S.—Amongst the Natives I witness Cholera more frequently, and find mustard bruised down to the consistence of paste—and applied over the abdomen in form of a poultice during the spasms, also causing the patient to take a few of the seeds internally, almost equal in checking the Disease, to the Cholera Mixture generally given to Europeans.

G. M. C.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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## Indian News.

The Report of yesterday mentions the arrival at Kedgeree of the Ship *SHERBURN*, Captain G. White, from China 4th July, Singapore 11th August, and Penang 29th August. This ship appears to have had a most extraordinarily quick passage for the season in which she left China, as she has, we understand, been only 55 days under way; a period of time scarcely more than that usually allowed to beat down the China Seas at this season of the year. Every thing was quiet in China. Reports of some disturbance at Manilla had arrived, but the *SHERBURN* did not obtain any particular from Singapore; she brings a report of a very serious insurrection having broken out in the Eastern parts of Java, which required the presence of the Dutch Commander in Chief, General De Kok, and all the disposable military force of the island to quell it; but nothing authentic was known respecting the affair. The Dutch President of Benjar Massim had been murdered in an open boat in which he was conveying some dollars up the river; a vessel of war had arrived at Benjar to punish the offenders.

From Penang we learn with regret the deaths of Captain Pearl of the Ship *INDIANA*, and Captain Trill of the Brig *SARAH*, who were both drowned in crossing the surfs off the West Coast of Sumatra.

Private letters had been received at Penang from some of the gentlemen of the Embassy to Siam: the accounts given by them were by no means favorable. The Siamese Court had been tampering with the mission in the most vexatious manner, at one time acceding, and at another revoking its assent to all the propositions which were made to it, and this had proceeded so far that at the date of the letter (June 28) all negotiation was on the point of being broken off by Mr. Crawford. The river was also exceedingly low, and the *JOHN ADAMS* could not, it was feared, repass the bar before the month of Sept., or Oct. Mrs. Crawford and the gentlemen of the mission were all in perfect health. These letters had been received by the Siamese interpreter, the son of a Chinese merchant at Penang, who had been discharged and returned overland to Penang.

The Cholera was raging with great fury on the Northern Coast of Borneo in the neighbourhood of Borneo Proper.

## Penang Gazette.

*Penang Gazette, Wednesday, July 10, 1822.*—On Sunday afternoon the Hon'ble J. J. Erskine, Esq. embarked on board the H. C. Ship *GENERAL HARRIS*, under the Salute and Honors due to his Rank; we regret to add that indisposition is the cause of Mr. Erskine's absence from the Island. Robert Scott Esq., Capt. Morgan, B. N. L., and Mr. J. Gordon Moir, are also Passengers on the *HARRIS*: the two former for Singapore and the latter for China. The *GENERAL HARRIS* proceeded on her voyage to China the following day.

At 10 o'clock on Monday forenoon, W. A. Clibley Esq. took the Oaths of his Seat at the Council Board as an occasional Member of Council, under a Salute of 11 Guns.

The Second Session of Oyer and Terminer, for the present year, opened on Monday forenoon, at half past 10 o'clock, with the usual ceremonies, when the Honourable W. A. Clibley, Esq. took the usual Oaths and his Seat on the Bench as a Judge and Magistrate in the Court of Judicature of this Presidency, under the usual Salute.

The Learned Recorder then proceeded to address the Grand Jury, and expressed his satisfaction in having but one Case to be submitted for their consideration; which was returned as a true bill.

Yesterday morning anchored in the harbour the Brig *St. ANTONIO*, Capt. W. Spiers, from Calcutta the 24th ultimo.

July 20.—The Ship *ROYAL CHARLOTTE*, Capt. W. Howel, from Bombay the 21st June, came into the harbour on Tuesday evening. The *ROYAL CHARLOTTE* sailed in prosecution of her Voyage to China yesterday morning.

We are indebted to the kindness of a Friend for the translations from some late *BATAVIAN COURANTS* recently received:

*Batavia Gazette, May 4.*—By Order of His Excellency the Governor General, Notice is hereby given, that The King has decreed on the 2d February, 1821, that a Capital Coast Light should be erected

upon Kykdium at the Helder, in the same manner as that of West-Kapelle upon the Island Walcheren. That a Lighthouse is now building in the Fort of Kykdium to the height of Eighteen Ells (about 40 feet 6 inches English measure) which is to be lighted with reflectors, after the English manner, and will be lighted up for the first time on the 15th September, 1822, and supercede the present fire of Pit Coals. The bearings for Ships which enter the Texel remain the same, as the present light will make no alterations.

Penang, July 24.—On Monday morning, anchored in the harbour the H. C. Ship *DUNIRA*, H. Hamilton, Esq. Captain from Bombay the 7th instant. *Passengers*:—Mrs. Wheeler and Mr. Spencer.

The *DUKE OF YORK*, we understand, does not touch at this Port.

The H. C. Ship *MARQUIS CAMDEN*, Thomas Larkins, Esq. Captain, sailed for China, on Monday morning. *Passengers*.—The Rev. B. S. Hutchings, A. M. Chaplain of this Presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Yesterday morning the Portuguese Ship *Novo St. ANTONIO*, left the harbour for Macao.

July 27.—Yesterday morning, anchored in the harbour the Ship *ZENOBIA*, Captain J. Lihou, from Calcutta the 8th instant.

July 31.—The long expected Ship *DUNVEGAN CASTLE*, Captain D. Campbell, from Calcutta the 25th June, has at length arrived; and we understand had experienced very severe weather. We have been obligingly favoured with the following Extract from the Journal of that Vessel:

"Lat. 10° 30' or thereabouts, between the South end of the Andamans and the Tanaserum Archipelago, on the 15th, it came on to blow with instantaneous fury. The violence of the squalls and rain were beyond description, and continued so for five successive days; endeavouring to keep to windward we split all our storm stay sails, and to mend the matter twisted the head of the Fore-mast; but altho' the Ship was in this condition, not a stitch of sail set, merely bare poles, the violence of the wind notwithstanding forced her on her beam ends, so that for several hours the rudder had no power whatever upon her. On the morning of the 18th at day light, the land appeared to leeward about a mile distant, which we found to be the Southernmost of the small Islands called the Twins; and after day light cleared up a little, the land to leeward also came in sight at intervals, the appearance of those desolate Islands, the Sea beating against the rock all in foam, was really terrible. We fortunately with great exertions managed to get the Ship before the wind, and set a reefed foresail upon her, and eventually ran in to leeward, between the Island St. Susanah and St. Mathew, and anchored under the lee of the North end of the latter, where we remained till the weather moderated."

Captain Campbell remarks a dangerous reef, level with the water's edge, to be in the middle of the Channel they passed through, which is not down in Horsburgh's Charts.

The Ship *ZENOBIA*, Capt. Lihou, left the harbour on Sunday last in prosecution of her Voyage to China.

Aug. 3.—The French Ship *JAVA*, Capt. P. Saliz, from Bourbon the 3d July, came into the harbour on Wednesday last; and on the following day came to an anchor the Brig *GOVERNOR PHILLIPS* Capt. T. L. Maingy, from Malacca the 24th ultimo. *Passengers*.—John Foster, Esq., W. A. Livingstone, Esq. The Reverend Mr. Abraham, Bishop of Jerusalem, and Mr. George Gregory.

Yesterday morning anchored in the harbour the Ship *FLORA*, Capt. S. Sheriff, from Catees the 30th ultimo.

On Thursday morning the H. C. Ship *Dunira*, M. Hamilton, Esq. Captain and Ship *DUNVEGAN CASTLE*, Capt. D. Campbell, left the harbour in prosecution of their voyage to China.

August 7.—By the *GOVERNOR PHILLIPS* we have received *BATAVIAN COURANTS* to the end of June, and by the obliging attention of a Friend we have been furnished with translation of some Articles of interest, which we submit as follows:

*Batavian Courant, May, 25, 1822*—Letters from Macao mention that the Portuguese, on the 16th February last had sworn to the New Constitution; and on that event, for three successive days, held illuminations.

A Private Letter from Manilla of the 26th April last, states that a few days previously, a conspiracy amongst a part of the troops was discovered, which intended to depose the Governor and to declare themselves independent. The plot was in time discovered, and the Governor had the troops concerned partly disarmed and partly sent away to Cavita three hours from Manilla. There was, however, still a great deal of commotion in the town.

The Cholera Morbus at Manilla, according to the same account had entirely ceased.

*Batavian Courant*, June 15, 1822.—Intelligence has been received from TERWATE of the arrival there on the 22d April last of H. N. M. Brigate *MELAMPUS*; under command of Captain De Man, having on board the deposed Sultan of Palembang with his Suite. On the following day the Ex-Sultan was brought on shore and placed in Fort Orange, as his fixed abode of banishment.

August 10.—The Ship *VALETTA*, Captain A. B. Fraser, and *ISABELLA*, Capt. McNeil, left the harbour yesterday morning; the former for Calcutta and the latter for the Eastward.

The following most melancholy and distressing circumstance has been kindly communicated to us from an authentic source:—Yesterday 28 persons of Malay families, Men, Women and Children, were taken to the Police Office by the Constables of Prye and Teluk Ayer Tawar, to be reported, whose lives had been provisionally saved. It appears that on Tuesday last, fifty-six persons emigrated in a small Prow, from Koah in the Khedah Country, with the intention of coming over to this Island. At midnight, however, when near to one of the Bunting Islands, Palo Syah, one of the Boatmen, pulling the foremost oar, suddenly commenced to Mengemok. The alarm and confusion this created among the Women and Children, caused the boat to upset, whereby 28 lives were in a moment lost. The number drowned were 5 Men, 10 Women, 9 Boys, and 4 Girls. Those saved were 14 Men, 7 Women, 4 Boys, and 3 Girls.

### Batavian Proclamation.

In another part of our present number will be found a translation of a Proclamation, which appeared in the *BATAVIAN COURANT* of 22d last July—and to which we beg leave to refer our mercantile readers. From the press of Europe matter upon us, we have been able to give only a portion of the proclamation, the rest of it being deferred to our next. Our Batavia Correspondent's letter is dated 24th July. Opium then fetched 3200 Dollars, and Coffee 24 ditto, per pecul. All the Ports to the Eastward of Batavia were shut against foreign flags. It is in contemplation with the Dutch Government to throw open the Spice Trade to all flags, and so to reduce the prices in Europe as not to leave it worth while for speculators to plant any more in Bencoolen, Penang, and Singapore! Thrice grateful and generous Dutch, how well do ye deserve the present our Government made you of Java!! The port of Batavia is now free to the Malays, so as to induce them to keep away from Singapore! Orders have arrived from Europe to put Onrust in a state of defence, as a grand Naval depot for the Dutch Ships of War, of which several are now building to the Eastward. Onrust, we believe, is one of the most unhealthy spots in the world.—*India Gazette*.

### PROCLAMATION.

We, GODFRID ALEXANDER GERARD PHILIP, Baron Van der Capellen, Great Cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Secretary of State, Governor General of Netherlands India, &c. &c. in Council.—To all that may see and read these presents, do send Greeting, and do make known.

Whereas the Supreme Government has taken it into consideration, that the commerce and mutual intercourse between the different Netherlands possessions in India, is not so brisk as it could be wished.

That in particular, the trade between those possessions and the Island of Java, is not so abundant, and of that importance, as the in every respect favorable position and extensive cultivation of the last mentioned Island might give reason to expect.

That this drooping state of affairs requires a speedy and powerful remedy and assistance.

That for this purpose chiefly is required a diminution of the existing duties,—a more uniform mode in the collection of duties,—and, as far as practicable, an abolishment of the formalities, to the observance of which the Native population that apply themselves to the navigation for as yet are bound.

It is therefore, that We, with a view of obtaining those ends, have found meet, with alteration and compilation in so far of the regulations respecting the collection of import and export duties on the Islands of Java and Madura, of the 28th of August, 1818, and of the different regulations and enactments on the collection of that revenue, at the Netherlands possessions in India, beyond the Island of Java, to ordain as it is ordained by these presents.

#### §. A. With respect to Java and Madura.

ART. 1.—All goods being the productions of places situated in the Eastern Archipelago, and resorting under the Netherlands dominion or under the dominion of Indian Princes and nations, with whom the Netherlands Government is on amicable terms, immediately imported from these places without having touched on a foreign part in Java or Madeira in Dutch ships or Native vessels, put on an equality with those ships, shall from henceforward be entirely relieved from the payment of import duties.

ART. 2.—On the other hand, shall all goods mentioned in the foregoing article, when they shall be imported in Java and Madura in fo-

reign vessels, or even in Dutch ships, or Native vessels, put on an equality with them, not immediately and not without touching a foreign port; and likewise all other goods not falling under the terms of Article 1st on their importation on the Islands of Java and Madura, remain subject to the full payment of the existing import duties.

ART. 3.—In general shall, of Goods that are to be exported from Java, be paid for exportation duties, two from the hundred of their value, to be estimated at the prices they bear in the market at the day of exportation, and that without difference whether these goods are loaded in Dutch or foreign vessels, or whether they are going to Dutch or to foreign ports, provided that with respect to some goods, no special orders already have been given, or hereafter shall be given, or shall be enacted by these presents.

ART. 4.—In expectance of the completion of the general tariff, for the collection of the import and export duties in Netherlands India, and in observation of the partial regulations respecting this matter already in existence, shall, in the Islands of Java and Madura, the following exportation duties be collected on the undermentioned goods, viz.

On	With Dutch With Foreign	
	Ships.	Ships.
Camphor (Japan) per catty.....	3 15	7
Copper (Japan) per pecul.....	8 15	7
Mace.....ditto.....	10 0	20
Cloves.....ditto.....	9 15	19
Nutmegs.....ditto.....	9 15	19
Cocoanut or Cabjany Oil.....	1 15	3
Tin.....per pecul.....	2 0	4
Bird's Nest,		
1st sort.....	475	950
2d sort.....	316	632
3d sort.....	237	474

ART. 5.—All goods, without distinction, shall by their exportation from Java and Madura, with Dutch ships or native vessels, on an equality put thereunto, on application of the owner, by the respective collectors of that revenue, be provided with a certificate, in proof that the duties on those goods have been paid, on which certificate these goods are allowed to be imported in all the Netherlands possessions in India, and brought back from thence to Java, without paying any duty, and that as long as they shall be accompanied with their original certificate; with this condition, however, that of the goods that have been deposited in the entrepot, and of which the full duty have not been paid, the payment of these duties, as well as of the exportation duties must be effected, in order to obtain the certificate mentioned here above.

ART. 6.—An entrepot shall only exist at Batavia, and that under such restrictions as already have been made and shall hereafter be made with exclusion from henceforth of Sugar, which no more shall be received thereon.

The fees of the entrepot are hereby fixed at a quarter of the duties, for importation.

(To be continued.)

### Accidents on the River.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,

Having observed in your Paper so many accounts of accidents on the river from the upsetting of Boats, I would wish to learn from any of your Scientific Readers or Correspondents, to what it can be justly attributed? If it arise from the construction of the boats, and their not being perfectly adapted to the object in view, some of the many ingenious gentlemen in India who are anxious for the preservation of the lives of their fellow-creatures, might surely devise a remedy for this deplorable defect; if from the carelessness or unskilfulness of the persons entrusted with their management, some system might be adopted for procuring men better qualified and more worthy of reliance; or if, as I have frequently heard it asserted, the loss of lives on such occasions be mainly attributable to the want, in each fleet, of a few fast sailing boats, well manned with rowers, so distributed that one of them might be ready to proceed immediately to any boat that might be swamped or upset, for the purpose of picking the people off the wreck, which on account of the large choppers always floats for some time,—I feel assured that were the subject brought to the notice of the Illustrations Individual at the Head of the Indian Army and Government, the expense of constructing and keeping up a few boats of the description alluded to, would not be suffered to weigh for a moment against the prospect of saving the life of even one Soldier.

In the hope that this Letter may lead to the adoption of effectual measures for preventing the recurrence of such calamities, I conclude by assuring you, Mr. Editor, that I am,

Your sincere well-wisher.

NAUFRAGUS.



Wednesday, September 18, 1822

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Canton Price Current.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1822.

IMPORTS.		Sp. Dollars
Amber, fine white, large pieces,	per catty	12 a 0
Ditto, false, very fine,	per picul	10 a 0
Arrack, Batavia,	per leagner	60 a 0
Assafetida, fine,	per catty	8 a 0
Bicho-de-Mar, 1st sort,	per picul	10 a 32
Beetle Nut,	.....	3½ a 0
Bee's Wax,	.....	40 a 0
Bird's Nests, 1st sort,	per catty	40 a 0
2d ditto,	.....	1 a 40
Blackwood or Ebony, Mauritius,	per picul	4 a 6
Camphor, Baroo's head, belly and foot,	per catty	27 a 0
Cloves, Molucco,	per picul	90 a 0
Cochineal, very fine,	per catty	6 a 0
Copper,	per picul	22 a 24
Coral, beads and branch,	.....	none
Cornelian beads, 1st sort, bright red,	.....	250 a 0
Cotton, Surat, free from seeds,	taels	9 a 10
Bengal, best Cutchowra,	.....	9 a 10
Madras, fine,	.....	9 a 10
Cotton Goods, British,	per picul	4 a 11
Cutbear,	.....	32 a 0
Cutch,	.....	5 a 0
Cuttings, scarlet,	.....	200 a 0
colours,	.....	120 a 0
Elephants' Teeth,	.....	44 a 66
Fish-maws,	.....	60 a 0
Flints,	.....	1 a 0
Ginsery,	.....	70 a 0
Hides,	.....	100 a 0
Iron,	.....	3 a 0
Lead,	.....	7 a 0
Myrrh, best sort,	.....	28 a 0
Mace,	.....	120 a 0
Nutmegs, good,	.....	80 a 0
Olibanum, garbled, in chests,	.....	12 a 0
Opium, Patna,	per chest	2600 a 0
Benares,	.....	2500 a 0
Company's Malwa,	.....	1750 a 0
Demaun,	per picul	1500 a 0
Turkey,	.....	1700 a 0
Pearls, Seed, Surat,	per catty	10 a 16
Pepper, Malay,	per picul	12 a 0
Prussian Blue, 1st sort,	.....	60 a 0
Patchuck,	per picul	26 a 0
Quicksilver,	.....	68 a 0
Rattans,	.....	3½ a 6
Red Wood,	.....	5 a 6
Rice bag of 164lbs,	.....	3½ a 0
Rose maloes,	.....	80 a 0
Sago,	.....	1 a 0
Saltpetre,	.....	5½ a 0
Sandalwood,	.....	14 a 13
Sharks' fins,	.....	33 a 34
Skins, Beaver,	each	3 a 4
Black Fox,	.....	2 a 4
Red ditto,	.....	2 a 0
Rabbits,	per 100	40 a 0
Seal,	each	1½ a 0
Sea Otter,	.....	30 a 40
Smalt, 1st sort,	per picul	30 a 0
Soap,	.....	3 a 0
Steel, Swedish, in Kits,	per cwt.	7 a 0
Tin-Plates,	.....	10 a 0
Tin, old, Banca,	per picul	21 a 0
Watches,	per pair	14 a 0
Woolens, Blankets,	.....	6 a 7
Bombesettes,	.....	8 a 0
Broadcloth, superfine,	per yard	1½ a 2
Camlets, Dutch,	per piece	39 a 0
Ditto English,	.....	28 a 0
Flannel,	per yard	3½ a 0
Long Ellis,	per piece	12 a 0

Exchanges: Bengal, 204 Sa. Rupees per 100 Spanish Dollars, at 30 Days.

Bombay, 225 Bombay ditto.

London, 4-3 per Spanish Dollar.

EXPORTS.

Sp. Dollar

Alum,	per picul	3 a 0
Borax,	.....	36 a 0
Camphor,	.....	39 a 0
Cassia,	.....	22 none
Ditto buds,	.....	72 none
China Root,	.....	5 a 0
Cubiba,	.....	45 a 0
Dragons blood, in reeds, good,	.....	120 none
Dragon Canes,	.....	1000 none
Galangal,	per picul	7 a 0
Gamboge,	.....	61 a 0
Ginger,	.....	7 a 0
Glass beads,	.....	14 a 22
Hartall,	.....	28 a 0
Indian Ink,	.....	20 a 0
Mother-of-pearl Shell,	.....	44 none
Musk,	.....	46 a 0
Oil of Cassia,	per catty	2½ a 0
Cloves,	.....	none
Rhubarb,	per cwt.	74 a 0
Silk, raw, Nankeen,	per picul	400 a 0
Canton 1st to 3d sort, per picul,	Taels,	230 a 280
5th ditto,	.....	70 a 0
Silk, Sewing, per catty,	Sp. Dols.	4½ a 0
Sugar, raw, per picul,	Taels,	5 a 5
Sugar-candy, Chinchew,	Sp. Dols.	10½ a 0
Canton, 1st sort,	.....	9 a 10
Tea Bohea,	Taels,	16 a 0
Congo,	.....	26 a 29
Souchong,	.....	22 a 34
Pouchong,	.....	26 a 32
Pecoe or Paho,	.....	38 a 64
Hyson Skin,	.....	21 a 24
Hyson,	.....	28 a 36
Gunpowder,	.....	none
Tortoise Shell,	Sp. Dols.	800 a 0
Tutenague,	.....	13 a 0
Turmeric,	.....	7½ a 0
Vermillion,	per box	36 a 0
Whanghee Canes,	per 100	1½ a 0
Piece Goods, Camlets black, 16 yards by 29 inches,	.....	25 a 0
Coloured,	.....	28 a 0
Canton Cloth, 1st sort,	.....	88 a 0
Crape, Nankeen, plain,	.....	20 a 0
Flowered,	.....	20 a 0
Crape, Canton,	.....	10½ a 12
Scarfs, plain and flowered,	.....	1-80 a 0
Crape Shawls,	.....	3 a 3-50
Damask Cloths,	.....	21 a 24
Dimities or Florentines,	.....	10 a 0
Ganze,	.....	4 a 50
Handkerchiefs,	.....	5 a 0
Ladies Dresses,	.....	5 a 0
Lutestrings,	.....	10 a 11½
Nankeens, Company's, 1st sort,	.....	95 a 0
2d ditto,	.....	80 a 0
White, 1st	.....	95 a 0
Blue,	.....	104 a 0
Small,	.....	34 a 36
Sarcenet,	.....	12½ a 14
Satin,	.....	16 a 18
Silk Shawls,	.....	4 a 4½
Sinshaw,	Sp. Dols.	none
Taffetta, black and colored,	.....	13 a 14
Velvets,	.....	36 a 0

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, SEPTEMBER 4, 1822.

BUY....SELL

Remittable Loans,	Ra.	19 12	19 4
Unremittable ditto,	.....	11 8	10 14
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for	.....	27 0	26 0
12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821, ..	.....	24 0	23 0
Ditto, for 12 months, dated 30th of June 1822, ..	.....	22 0	22 0
Ditto, for 18 months, dated 30th of April, ..	.....	4450 0	4350 0
Bank Shares,	.....	205 8	205 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	.....	.....	.....
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent.	.....	.....	.....
Government Bills, Discount	.....	.....	.....
Loans upon Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3	.....	.....	.....
months,	.....	.....	4 per cent.

## Sporting Intelligence.

## CALCUTTA NEW-YEAR'S MEETING, JANUARY 6, 1823.

The Jackson Stakes of 200 Gold Mohurs each, half forfeit for Horses imported in 1822.—Two years old, a feather—Three, 7 st. 4 lb.—Four, 8 st. 4 lb.—Five, 8 st. 13 lb.—Six, 9 st. 3 lb.—and aged, 9 st. 5 lb.—R. C.—Five Subscribers.

The second year of a renewal of the Derby Stakes of 25 Gold Mohurs each for Country-bred, three years old.—Colts, 8 st. 7 lb.—Fillies, 8 st. 4 lb.—T. I.—Five Subscribers.

## MATCH FOR 200 GOLD MOHURS.—Half forfeit—T. M.

	st.	lb.
br. E. h. Cannonade, by Smolensko, 5 years, .....	1	4
b. E. m. Sophia, by Poulton, 5 years, .....	8	0

Sweepstakes of 50 Gold Mohurs each, half forfeit for Arabs that never won Plate, Match or Sweepstakes, carrying 8 st. 7 lb.—R. C.—Four Subscribers.

## WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1823.

Sweepstakes of 100 Gold Mohurs each, 40 forfeit, for Colts and Fillies foaled in 1819, and bona fide the property of Subscribers on the day of Running.—Three years old, 6 st. 12 lb.—Three and quarter, 7 st. 2 lb.—Three and half, 7 st. 6 lb.—Three and three quarters, 7 st. 9 lb.—Four, 7 st. 12 lb.

Mares, &c. allowed 3 lb.—A winner once 3 lb. two or more times 5 lb. extra. The produce of imported English Mares 4 lb. extra.—R. C.—Two Subscribers.

## POST MATCH FOR 203 GOLD MOHURS.—P. P. R. C.

The Brijee Tallaw Stable, .....	8	7
The Pultah Stable, .....	8	0

Sweepstakes of 100 Gold Mohurs each, half forfeit for Country-bred Horses. Craven weights and distance.—Five Subscribers.

## FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1823.

The first year of a renewal of the Trial Stakes of 100 Gold Mohurs each, for Horses that never started in Bengal before December 1821.—Two years, a feather.—Three, 7 st. 4 lb.—Four, 8 st. 4 lb.—Five, 8 st. 11 lb.—Six, 9 st. 1 lb.—aged, 9 st. 3 lb.—Horses that have won in Bengal in 1821, to carry 7 lb. extra.—Mares, &c. allowed 3 lb. and Cape and Country-bred 10 lb.—R. C.—Four Subscribers.

The second year of a renewal of the Oaks Stakes of 25 Gold Mohurs each, for Country-bred, three years old Fillies, 8 st. 4 lb.—T. I.—Four Subscribers.

## MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—Half forfeit—H. M.

ch. c. c. Impromptu, by Benedict, 3 years, .....	8	7
b. c. c. Jacco Macacco, by Benedict, 3 years, .....	8	7

Sweepstakes of 25 Gold Mohurs each, for Arabs that never won Plate, Match or Sweepstakes, weight for age.—T. I.—Five Subscribers.

## MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—G. D.

ch. e. c. Grumbler, by Election, 3 years, .....	8	0
gr. c. c. Harlequin, by Tumbler, 3 years, .....	8	0

## FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1822.

A Post Match, weight for age—R. C.—for 200 Gold Mohurs—h. ft.

## BARRACKPORE MEETING, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1823.

Sweepstakes of 100 Gold Mohurs each, for all Horses carrying 8 st. 7 lb. Horses that have not won in 1822, or that have not started in India before the 24th January 1822, allowed 7 lb. and Mares, &c. 3 lb.—R. C.—Two Subscribers.

The second year of a renewal of the St. Leger Stakes of 25 Gold Mohurs each, for Country-bred, three years old—Colts, 8 st. 7 lb.—Fillies, 8 st. 4 lb.—R. C.—Four Subscribers.

## MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—Half forfeit—H. M.

	st.	lb.
ch. c. c. Trim, by Uncle Toby, .....	8	4
b. c. c. Avirdupois, by Uncle Toby, .....	8	4

## WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1823.

Sweepstakes of 100 Gold Mohurs each, for all Horses weight age. R. C.—Horses that have won in India before the 1st of January 1822, to carry 5 lb. extra.—Maiden Horses allowed 7 lb. and Mares, &c. 3 lb.—To be named on the Monday preceding the Meeting.—Two Subscribers.

## MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—Half forfeit—C. D.

ch. E. h. Syllanus, aged, .....	8	8
b. E. m. Sophia, 5 years, .....	8	0

## MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—Half forfeit—C. D.

b. c. f. Fair Salopian, by Johnny, 4 years, .....	8	10
b. c. c. Cobbler, by Ness, 4 years, .....	8	7

## FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1823.

The second year of the Post Stakes of 25 Gold Mohurs each, for Country Horses and Arabs.—Two years old, a feather—Three, 7 st. 4 lb.—Four, 8 st. 5 lb.—Five, 8 st. 12 lb.—Six, 9 st. 1 lb. and aged, 9 st. 3 lb.—Mares, &c. allowed 3 st.—R. C.—Four Subscribers.

A Sealed Match for 200 Gold Mohurs, half forfeit, to carry 8 st. 7 lb. L. M.

## CALCUTTA MEETING, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1823.

The fourth year of the Meerut Stakes of 50 Gold Mohurs each, half forfeit for Country-bred Horses. "Meerut Breeders" weights. T. I. Five Subscribers.

## MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—C. D.

ch. c. c. Grumbler, by Election, 3 years, .....	8	0
gr. c. c. The Student, by Uncle Toby, 2 years, a feather, .....		

## WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1823.

Sweepstakes of 100 Gold Mohurs each, 40 forfeit, for the produce of imported English Mares covered in 1818, Nairn Stakes weight Fillies allowed 3 lb. R. C.

ch. c. Grumbler, by Election, out of Rose.
b. f. Cocoon, by Uncle Toby, Filbert.
ch. c. Impromptu, by Benedict, Worthiana.
b. f. Oscillina, by Oscile, Hambletonia.

## MATCH FOR 200 GOLD MOHURS. Half forfeit.—G. M.

br. E. h. Cannonade, 5 years, .....	8	7
gr. E. h. Financier, (dead) 6 years, .....	8	7

## Shipping Arrivals.

## CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Sept. 17	Sherburne	British	George White	China	July 4
17	Forbes	British	R. A. J. Roe	Bombay	Aug. 16

## Births.

At Chinsurah, on the 12th instant, the Lady of J. R. Vos, Esq. M. D. of a Daughter.

At Burdwan, on the 12th instant, the Lady of J. R. HUTCHINSON, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

## Deaths.

Departed this life, at Neemuch, on the 11th ultimo, aged thirty-eight, RODERICK PEREGRINE OCHTERLONY, Esq. only Son of General Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY, Bart. G. C. B. greatly regretted by a fond parent, family, and friends.

"When'er my head must take its last repose,  
O keep thy presence nigh, my God, my friend;  
And tenderly my weary eye lids close,  
While to thy Spirit's care, I mine commend."

On the 10th ultimo, on board his Boat, on his way to Dinapore, with his Regiment, Ensign ROBERT WILLIAMS, of H. M. 87th Regiment, 4th Son of HENRY WILLIAMS, Esq. of the Civil Service; aged 16 years and 3 months. He died lamented and regretted by his numerous Relations and Friends, and by every Officer and Private of his Regiment.

At Nagpore, on the 1st instant, HENRY, the infant Son of Captain PEREIRA, Artillery: aged 1 year and 11 days.

At Delhi, on the 1st instant, Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. THOMPSON, C. B. late in Command of the 2d Battalion 29th Native Infantry, and the Garrison of Delhi.

## HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning, .....	4	34
Evening, .....	4	59



